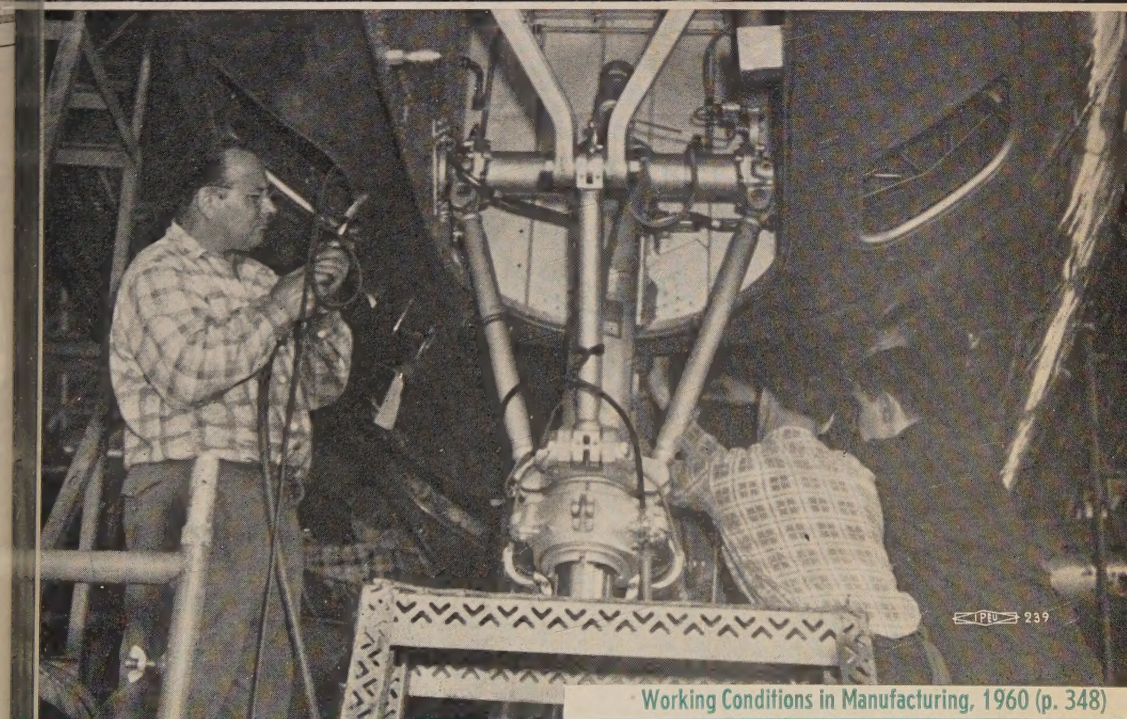
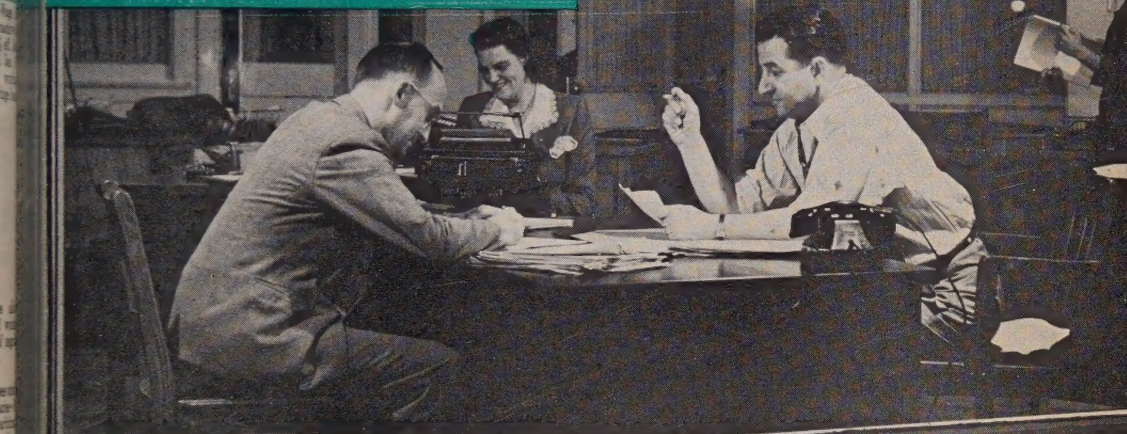




CANADA

THE LABOUR AZETTE



IPED 239

Working Conditions in Manufacturing, 1960 (p. 348)

Published Monthly by the

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

Vol. LXI

No. 4

APRIL 28,

1961

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Official Journal of the Department of Labour, Canada

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister

George V. Haythorne, Deputy Minister

Published Monthly in
English and French

Editorial Staff

Editor

W. S. Drinkwater

Editor, French Edition

Guy de Merlis

Circulation Manager

J. E. Abbey

Cover Photographs
National Film Board
and Studio Lord, St Jean,
Que.

Vol. LXI, No. 4	CONTENTS	April 28, 1961
Employment Review		313
Collective Bargaining Review		326
Notes of Current Interest		332
House of Commons Debates of Labour Interest: A Guide		337
Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, 1960		342
Working Conditions in Manufacturing, 1960		348
Program for Training Unemployed Workers		351
CCA Submits Brief to Government		352
Industrial Fatalities in Canada, Fourth Quarter of 1960		354
Labour Legislation of the Past Decade—V		357
Review of U.K. Research on Aging		362
Survey U.K. Firm's Married Women Workers		363
50 Years Ago This Month		364
International Labour Organization: 148th Session of ILO Governing Body		365
Teamwork in Industry		367
Industrial Relations: Certification Proceedings		368
Conciliation Proceedings		369
Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1		372
Labour Law: Legal Decisions Affecting Labour		375
Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation		382
Unemployment Insurance: Monthly Report on Operation		387
Decisions of the Umpire		388
Labour Conditions in Federal Government Contracts		392
Prices and the Cost of Living		398
Publications Recently Received in Department's Library		400
Labour Statistics		404

CORRESPONDENCE—Address letters dealing with editorial matters to the Editor, those dealing with subscriptions to the Circulation Manager. SUBSCRIPTIONS—Canada: \$2 per year, single copies 25 cents each; all other countries: \$4 per year, single copies 50 cents each; Send remittance by cheque or post office money order, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, to The Queen's Printer, % Superintendent of Government Publications, Ottawa. All subscriptions payable in advance. SPECIAL GROUP SUBSCRIPTION OFFER—Five or more annual subscriptions, \$1 per subscription (Canada only). Send remittance, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, to the Circulation Manager. BOUND VOLUMES—\$5 per copy delivered in Canada, \$7 per copy to other countries. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Please attach label showing previous address.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

Manpower Situation, First Quarter, 1961

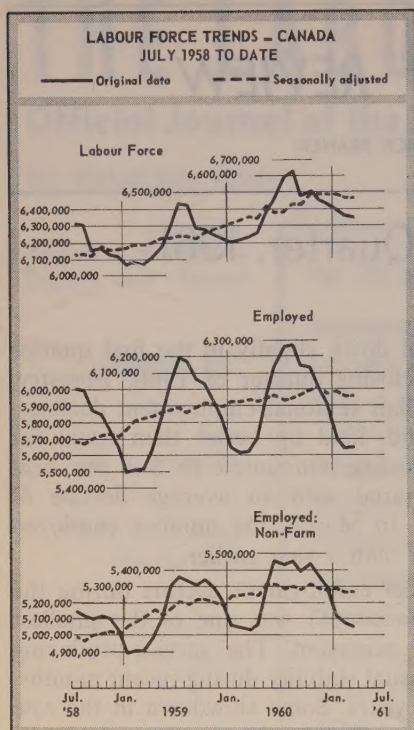
Current Trends

The underlying employment trend edged down slightly in the first quarter this year after showing a small rise in the closing quarter of 1960. Forestry, mining, and construction experienced more than seasonal employment declines. Activity in manufacturing, on the other hand, held up better than usual for the time of year. The total employment decline amounted to 5.9 per cent between the fourth and first quarter, compared with an average decline of 4.0 per cent during the previous five years. In March, the number employed stood at 5,648,000, which was 23,000 higher than a year earlier.

In the goods-producing industries, the net employment decline during the first quarter (seasonal influences taken into account) was one of the smallest since the beginning of the current business recession. The service-producing industries, on the other hand, have shown unusual stability during recent months, breaking the upward trend of the past three years. Some slowdown in the rate of expansion was to be expected in this group owing to the slowdown in trade. January sales were down from a year earlier in both wholesale and retail trade, with decreases in a fairly wide range of commodities. The service industry proper (i.e., community, business, personal and government service), which was the main sustaining force last year, has been growing at a slower rate during the last two quarters.

In particular industries, employment developments during the first quarter contrasted sharply with those of a year ago. Activity in manufacturing has, on the whole, strengthened during recent months, reversing the pattern of the opening quarter of 1960, which featured sharp cutbacks in employment and output in a fairly wide number of manufacturing industries. On the other hand, mining employment declined considerably during the past few months, whereas it showed little change during the corresponding period last year. Mining employment in the first quarter averaged about 21 per cent lower than in the closing quarter of 1960. Most of this drop was due to reduced activity in coal mining in Nova Scotia, although a number of small layoffs occurred also in uranium mining in Ontario. So far, layoffs in coal mining have been largely short-term, but layoffs of a permanent nature are scheduled to take place later this year.

Forestry, which maintained a relatively strong position last year, showed a larger-than-seasonal employment decline during the past three months, owing mainly to the early completion of cutting and hauling operations. This development may appear surprising, because the volume of pulpwood cut last winter appears to have been at least as large as the winter before. The pace of activity in forestry is determined to a large extent by the weather. The weather this winter generally favoured logging. At the same time, the industry has



continued to mechanize and this was another factor that helped to speed up forestry operations this year. Most reports indicate that the demand for pulpwood continues to be strong. Inventories of pulpwood at the end of January showed little change from a year earlier, although consumption of pulpwood has been rising moderately.

Activity in construction declined perceptibly during the first two months of this year, but showed some strengthening in March. For the first quarter as a whole, construction employment was considerably lower than a year ago and well below the same quarter in 1959. Prospects for the rest of the year are more encouraging. The Investment Survey by the Department of Trade and Commerce indicates a 4-per-cent rise in outlays for new construction this year. Outlays by institutions and governments are expected to rise. The strengthening in institutional investment is largely attributable to a much expanded hospital

program, with planned expenditures for new hospital facilities being almost double those of last year. An increased rate of expansion by universities also contributes to the strength in this sector. Housing expenditures were expected to show a moderate improvement over last year, though remaining below the record levels of 1958 and 1959. Investment plans in engineering types of construction indicate a program of about the same value as last year, in total. The spending program calls for larger outlays for new pipelines and for municipal works such as sewers, water works, roads and power facilities. Capital spending plans by the railways at the beginning of 1960 were sharply lower than last year, reflecting the completion of major railway lines serving new mining areas.

Employment strengthening in manufacturing between the fourth and the first quarter resulted from gains both in durables and non-durables. The rise in durables reflected some improvement in wood products and in aircraft manufacturing. Employment in the automotive industry was a little lower, on average, than in the closing quarter of 1960 as most assembly plants experienced periodic temporary layoffs. Iron and steel products, which contributed heavily to the downward trend in manufacturing employment last year, showed some improvement late in the first quarter as activity increased in the manufacture of agricultural implements and heavy road machinery. Although the quarter-to-quarter employment advance in durable goods is encouraging, the outlook is still somewhat uncertain.

One important employment development in non-durable goods industries during the first quarter was the rehiring of workers in rubber plants who were laid off in December. The textile industry showed some improvement during the first quarter; it exhibited weakness throughout 1960. In other non-durable goods industries, the changes during the quarter were relatively small.

Some of the major demand forces that exerted a downward pull on the economy through most of last year have strengthened. In the closing quarter of 1960, developments in the inventory sector were once more placing new demands on production, and a limited build-up of stocks was taking place. It will be recalled that the pronounced rate of inventory accumulation evident in the first quarter of 1960 fell off in the second quarter and by the third quarter some liquidation of stocks was taking place. Some strengthening of the inventory position seems likely during the early part of this year, and this would provide a further boost to output and employment in manufacturing. The high and stable employment levels that have been maintained in pulp and paper mills during the past year reflects the continuing strong position of exports of newsprint.

Comparison with Last Year

Total employment in the first quarter was about 32,000 higher, on average, than in the corresponding quarter last year. As the table below shows, women's employment increased 82,000 while the number of employed men declined by an estimated 49,000.

The increase in the number of employed women is a reflection of the expansion that has taken place in the service-producing industries. This group of industries was a source of expanded employment for both men and women, but most of the strengthening was in women's occupations. On the other hand, most of the employment decline in the goods-producing industries was among men.

During the first quarter, employment in the goods-producing industries averaged about 49,000 lower than in the opening quarter of 1960. The table at right, which shows first quarter averages of employment by industry, in thousands, indicates that the drop occurred in construction and other primary industries (the latter includes forestry, mining and fishing). As indicated earlier in this review, logging operations were completed earlier than usual this year, and this accounted in part for the lower level of employment. Mining employment was sharply lower than last year, with reduced activity in fuels and metal mining. Employment in non-metal mining was higher than last year, reflecting a strong demand for asbestos products. Exports of asbestos products showed a rising trend during 1960. In the fourth quarter they were substantially higher than a year before.

The employment decline in fuels reflected losses in coal and in oil and natural gas; coal mining showed the most marked decline. Employment in metal mining was lower than last year as increased activity in iron ore production was more than offset by declines in uranium and base metals. The year-to-year employment decline in construction appears to have been centered largely

	1961	1960
Total Employed	5,665	5,633
Men	4,060	4,109
Women	1,605	1,524
Agriculture	583	583
Non-agriculture	5,082	5,050

	1961	1960
Total Employed	5,665	5,633
Goods producing industries	2,486	2,535
Agriculture	583	583
Other primary industries	158	194
Manufacturing	1,435	1,427
Construction	311	331
Service producing industries	3,179	3,099
Transportation & other utilities	491	501
Trade	951	947
Finance, insurance & real estate	237	225
Service	1,500	1,425

in building construction. Activity in highways, bridges and streets was maintained at close to last year's level, but general engineering was down somewhat from last year's low level.

Manufacturing employment in the first quarter was slightly higher than a year ago, although still considerably below the pre-recession peak. Industries showing improvement over the year were aircraft and aircraft parts, paper products, textiles, leather products, tobacco and tobacco products, and chemicals. Employment was substantially lower than a year ago in iron and steel products, motor vehicles, motor vehicles parts and electrical apparatus supplies.

Employment in the service-producing industries in the first quarter was 80,000 higher than in the same quarter last year. Most of the expansion was in the service industry proper, notably in community, business, and personal service. Staffing of new educational and health facilities accounted for a large part of this advance. Employment in trade changed very little over the year, in contrast to the moderate advances recorded in most previous years.

Regional Comparisons

Employment was higher than last year in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions. The total in the Pacific region was much the same as last year, while Ontario registered a slight decline. The table below shows first-quarter averages, in thousands, of employment in Canada and in the five regions.

The employment decline in Ontario was in agriculture. Employment trends in non-agricultural industries in Ontario were mixed and largely offsetting. The net employment gains in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions were due largely to increased activity in the service-producing industries. In Quebec, there was a continuing strong demand for products of the export industries, and this helped to boost employment and production in some of the goods-producing industries.

	1961	1960
Total Employed	5,665	5,633
Atlantic	467	455
Quebec	1,533	1,520
Ontario	2,161	2,171
Prairie	1,003	982
Pacific	501	505

LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

Labour Market Areas	Labour Surplus				Approximate Balance	
	1		2		3	
	March 1961	March 1960	March 1961	March 1960	March 1961	March 1960
Metropolitan.....	11	10	1	2		
Major Industrial.....	19	18	7	8		
Major Agricultural.....	10	11	4	3		
Minor.....	43	45	14	12	1	1
Total.....	83	84	26	25	1	1

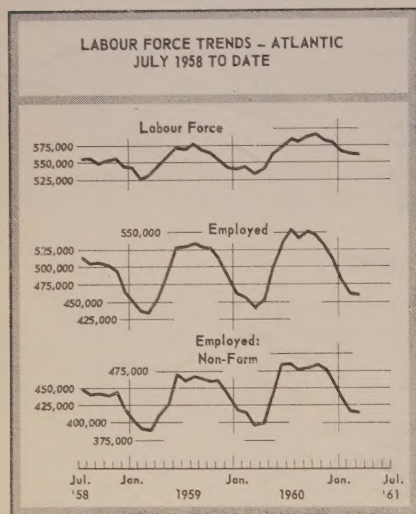
CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS—MARCH

	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS	APPROXIMATE BALANCE	LABOUR SHORTAGE
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
METROPOLITAN AREAS (labour force 75,000 or more)	Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal Ottawa—Hull Quebec—Levis St. John's Toronto Vancouver—New West- minster and Mission City Windsor Winnipeg	Halifax		
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 60 per cent or more in non-agricul- tural activity)	Brantford Corner Brook Cornwall Farnham—Granby Fort William—Port Arthur Joliette Lac. St. Jean Moncton New Glasgow Niagara Peninsula Oshawa Peterborough Rouyn-Val d'Or Sarnia Shawinigan Sherbrooke Sydney Trois Rivières Timmins—Kirkland Lake	Guelph Kingston Kitchener London Saint John Sudbury Victoria		
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 40 per cent or more agricultural)	Barrie Charlottetown CHATHAM ← Lethbridge Prince Albert Red Deer Riviere du Loup Saskatoon Thetford-Megantic-St. Georges Yorkton	Brandon Moose Jaw North Battleford → REGINA		
MINOR AREAS (labour force 10,000-25,000)	Bathurst Beauharnois Belleville-Trenton Bracebridge Bridgewater Campbellton Chilliwack Cranbrook Dauphin Drummondville Edmundston Fredericton Gaspé Grand Falls Kentville Lachute—Ste. Therese Lindsay Montmagny Newcastle North Bay Okanagan Valley Owen Sound Pembroke Portage la Prairie Prince George—Quesnel Prince Rupert Quebec North Shore Rimouski Ste. Agathe—St. Jerome St. Hyacinthe St. Jean St. Stephen Sault Ste. Marie Simcoe Sorel Summerside Trail—Nelson Truro Valleyfield Victoriaville Weyburn Woodstock, N.B. Yarmouth	→ Brampton → CENTRAL VANCOUVER ISLAND Dawson Creek Drumheller Galt Goderich Kamloops Listowel → MEDICINE HAT St. Thomas Stratford Swift Current → WALKERTON Woodstock—Tillsonburg	Kitimat	

→ The areas shown in capital letters are those that have been reclassified during the month; an arrow indicates the group from which they moved. For an explanation of the classification system used, see page 424.

Employment Situation in Local Areas

ATLANTIC



The underlying employment trend in the Atlantic region levelled off in the first quarter after showing moderate advances during the last half of 1960. Iron and steel manufacturing, which was a source of employment strength last year, weakened noticeably during the past few months. Orders for steel products from the United Kingdom have fallen sharply, and as a result about 700 workers were laid off at the Sydney steel plant. More moderate employment declines occurred in plants manufacturing railroad and rolling stock equipment; they were operating well below normal as the year began. In other parts of manufacturing, employment either increased or remained fairly stable. Shipbuilding activity

increased steadily and additional hiring was expected to take place when the expansion program at the Saint John Dry Dock is completed. The aircraft and parts industry showed continuing buoyancy in the first three months of 1961 and additional workers will be required late this spring when a new hangar opens at the Halifax International Airport for the servicing of small aircraft.

Apart from seasonal factors, forestry employment changed very little between the closing quarter of 1960 and the opening quarter of 1961. The opening of a new pulp mill at Point Tupper later this year will result in an increase in forestry employment in Nova Scotia. Demand for skilled pulp-cutters was reported to have increased sharply in the Sydney area during March, and activity was expected to show a further increase as weather conditions improve. The new pulp mill is expected to provide several months work each year for a large number of pulp-cutters.

The coal mining industry continued to be a major source of weakness during the first quarter. Short-term layoffs have been prevalent in the Cape Breton mines and layoffs of a permanent nature are scheduled to take place later this year. Employment in the mines was slightly lower, on average, than in the fourth quarter of 1960 and substantially lower than a year ago.

Construction employment in the region held up fairly well since the turn of the year despite a low level of housebuilding activity. Engineering projects employed fewer workers than in most recent years but most other types of non-residential construction were fairly active for the season. Institutional building continued to be one of the main sources of strength and industrial

construction expanded somewhat in March. Housing starts increased in the first quarter after declining slightly in the closing quarter of 1960. Activity in non-residential construction this summer is generally expected to show a smaller rise than last year, because some of the larger projects initiated a year ago or more have been completed.

Total employment in the first quarter averaged about 12,000 higher than a year earlier. Most of the improvement was in the service industry, particularly in community, business and personal service. Employment in trade was maintained at a slightly higher level than a year ago. Mining, construction and heavy manufacturing registered employment decreases.

The increase in unemployment during the first quarter was about normal for the season. Unemployment in March stood at 101,000 or 18.0 per cent of the labour force. This was substantially higher than the unemployment rate of 16.9 per cent for the same month last year. The March classification of the 21 areas in the region was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 19 (19); in moderate surplus, 2 (2).

Local Area Developments

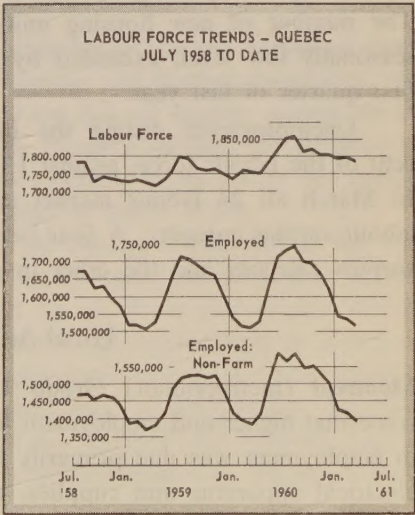
St. John's (metropolitan) Group 1. Construction employment was considerably lower than last year but total employment was unchanged as a result of increased activity in the service industry.

Halifax (metropolitan) Group 2. Total employment was somewhat higher than a year ago as a result of increased activity in most parts of manufacturing. Total manufacturing employment at the end of January was 9.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

QUEBEC

Employment in Quebec declined more than seasonally between the fourth quarter of 1960 and the first quarter of 1961. Important factors in this decline were reduced levels of durable goods production and industrial construction. Employment was maintained at a higher level than a year earlier, however, mainly through the strength of demand for the products of the export industries in the region, and the steady expansion of some service-producing industries. Unemployment during the quarter was moderately higher than in the first quarter of last year.

In most export industries, the high level of activity that prevailed in 1960 was maintained during the first quarter of this year. Exports of newsprint, asbestos, aluminum and copper showed strong advances in 1960 and indications are that this trend continued into 1961. As a result, mining production and employment in the region continued



at a higher level than in the previous two years. Forestry employment, however, declined rather sharply during the quarter, owing partly to an early completion of cutting and hauling operations. Mechanization of forestry operations has continued, and has gradually changed the annual pattern of forestry employment.

Total manufacturing employment was slightly lower than last year. Declines were marked in industries manufacturing electrical apparatus and supplies, iron and steel products, and all transportation equipment except aircraft and parts. In the aircraft industry, output and employment were maintained at the high level prevailing in 1960. Employment conditions in non-durable consumer goods industries were generally favourable. Employment in food and beverages, paper products, printing and publishing, although declining seasonally, continued at a high level; and in the manufacture of leather products, textiles and clothing, employment was higher than last year. The increase in textiles was particularly noteworthy since employment in this industry had shown a year-to-year decline during most of 1960.

The service industry, which had been exceptionally strong during most of 1960, displayed mixed employment trends in the first quarter of 1961. Employment in trade and finance remained well above last year's level, while the services and public utilities, though at a high level, showed some weakness. Activity in transportation continued below the level of the previous year.

Reduced activity was noticeable in the industrial construction sector, particularly in primary industries and manufacturing. This decline was partly offset by commercial building and municipal construction work carried out under the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program. Residential construction showed signs of picking up during the quarter after a sharp decline in 1960. The number of new housing units started during the quarter, though at a seasonally low level, exceeded by a wide margin the number started in the first quarter of last year.

Unemployment during the quarter represented, on average, 14.5 per cent of the labour force, against 13.1 per cent in the first quarter of last year. In March all 24 labour market areas in the region were in the substantial labour surplus category. A year before, 23 areas were in the substantial labour surplus category and the other in the moderate labour surplus category.

Local Area Developments

Montreal (metropolitan) Group 1. Unemployment in the first quarter was somewhat higher and employment lower than in the previous year. The decline in employment was due primarily to reduced operation in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and supplies, and transportation equipment industries.

Quebec-Levis (metropolitan) Group 1. Unemployment in this area was higher than a year earlier in the first two months, but March showed some year-to-year improvement. Manufacturing employment was lower than in the previous year. A drop in forestry employment in the region contributed to the over-all decline.

ONTARIO

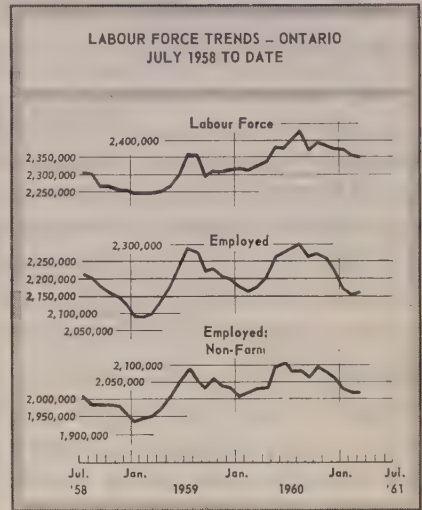
Employment in Ontario declined 4 per cent, a little more than is normal for the season, between the last quarter of 1960 and the first quarter of 1961. In the first quarter, employment was down slightly from the corresponding period of 1960. In this 12-month period, agricultural employment declined 7 per cent while non-farm employment remained unchanged. Unemployment in the region was substantially higher than a year earlier.

A large part of the decline in employment over the quarter took place among seasonal activities: construction, forestry, and tobacco and food processing. Despite some weaknesses, total employment in manufacturing showed some improvement. Production of automobiles slipped somewhat from the high levels attained in the fourth quarter last year and was 18.2 per cent down from the relatively high level of the first quarter of 1960. Employment in this industry was less firm than in the previous quarter, and intermittent layoffs occurred in most plants. From a greatly reduced employment level in January, the iron and steel industry showed some improvement, especially in the primary iron and steel plants, which recalled substantial numbers of workers. Rehiring continued in the aircraft industry and in shipbuilding trades. Late in the quarter, some employment improvement was evident in the manufacture of agricultural implements and heavy road machinery.

Good weather conditions were responsible for an earlier-than-usual completion of bushwork. Employment in pulp cutting and hauling operations was at high levels in the first half of the quarter but fell off sharply during March when most camps closed for the season. In uranium mining, the progressive close-down schedule led to the release of more miners; in the rest of the mining industry, production and employment remained at stable levels.

All of the decline in employment, to an average 2,160,000 in the first three months of this year from 2,171,000 in the same period a year earlier, occurred among men. Agriculture accounted for all of the year-to-year decline in employment. There were mixed developments in employment in non-farm activities. Compared with a year earlier, employment was down in the production of iron and steel products and the manufacture of automobiles, electrical apparatus and supplies, agricultural implements, forestry and uranium mining. Employment in the trade and service industries continued to expand, though at a slower rate than in past years.

Unemployment was an estimated 198,000 in the first quarter this year. This compared with 133,000 in the fourth quarter last year and 148,000 in the first quarter of 1960. Men accounted for most of the increase in unemployment over the quarter, owing mainly to the completion of seasonal work such as



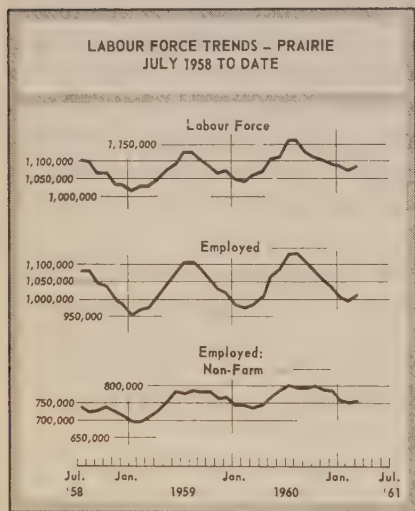
construction and forestry, which employ a high proportion of men. Despite higher unemployment there was no change in the classification of the 34 labour market areas in the region from last year: 21 areas in substantial surplus and 13 in moderate surplus.

Local Area Developments

Toronto (metropolitan) Group 1. Over the quarter, the number registered for employment increased by about as much as usual. The largest declines in employment occurred in construction and trade. For the year, however, there was little change in unemployment as declines in electrical apparatus and supplies, iron and steel products and rubber products were offset by increases in transportation equipment, especially aircraft and parts.

Hamilton (metropolitan) Group 1. Employment in the primary iron and steel plants increased sharply from the low levels in early January. Employment levels in the construction industry remained low during the winter months but with the coming spring weather in March began to show some signs of improvement.

PRAIRIE



In the Prairie region, there was little variation from the usual seasonal changes in employment from the third quarter of 1960 to the first quarter of 1961. Total employment averaged 1,003,000 in the first quarter, up 2.2 per cent from a year earlier. Non-agricultural industries employed 753,000, which number was up 1.6 per cent over the year, and the number on farms went up 4.2 per cent in the same period, a reversal of downward trends in recent years. The number of men working averaged 740,000 in the quarter; this was up 1.0 per cent from the first quarter of 1960. The number of employed women went up 5.2 per cent. Women now account for 26.1 per cent of the total employed, up from 25.3 per cent in the first quarter of last year.

Poor moisture conditions in most districts indicated somewhat poorer crop prospects than usual for the coming year but large sales of grain to China and other new customers, in addition to normal exports, will permit farmers to dispose of some surpluses in storage. Logging employment was somewhat short of year-earlier levels as a result of reduced demands for lumber. The usual seasonal drop in logging operations occasioned by the spring breakup took place near the end of the quarter; at that time a better demand for lumber was reported as construction activity picked up. Mining employment remained fairly steady. The work force in coal mining remained somewhat

lower than at the same time in 1960 but a large non-ferrous metal development at Thompson, in northern Manitoba, began production and the work force there was being built up; eventual requirements are reported to be about 2,300.

One of the more important developments in the region was the start of work on natural gas export pipelines; right-of-way was being cleared and pipes distributed. Work on four large hydro projects continued, relatively sizable construction crews being kept busy through the winter. Because of reductions in housebuilding, however, the number working in the construction industry early in the quarter was almost 10 per cent below a year earlier. The number of housing units under construction in the early part of the quarter was down 40 per cent from the corresponding time in 1960. Near the end of the quarter, however, a considerable improvement in the number of starts was apparent, and the demand for construction workers improved markedly.

Minor seasonal changes occurred in manufacturing employment. Pipe makers and iron and steel plants hired some men to fill pipeline orders, and chemical plants and refineries operated at strong levels. Deliveries of stock to packing plants, particularly of pigs, were down somewhat and the number of men employed remained slightly lower than a year earlier. Sawmills also operated with smaller staffs than at the same time in 1960 owing to lighter demands for construction materials.

Seasonal employment declines occurred during the first quarter in service-producing industries, especially in trade and transportation. Continued mechanization and a reduced volume of business caused some year-to-year decline in transportation employment. Employment in trade showed little change over the year but services (domestic, government, recreation, etc.,) and financial establishments displayed sharp gains from a year earlier.

Unemployment increased about as much as usual during the winter but remained higher than a year earlier, accounting for 7.2 per cent of the labour force compared with 6.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1960. Unemployment was relatively heavier in larger centres this year than last but slightly smaller, as a proportion of the labour force, in agricultural and minor centres. In March the 19 labour market areas in the region were classified as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus 12 (14); in moderate surplus 7 (5).

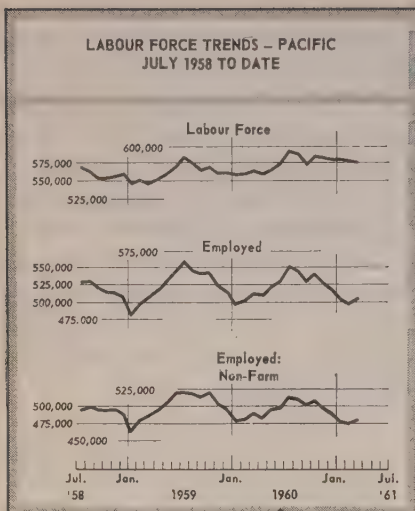
Local Area Developments

Calgary, Edmonton, and Winnipeg (metropolitan) Group 1. Employment went down seasonally until a pick-up in construction late in the first quarter increased the demand for labour. Unemployment was considerably higher at the seasonal low-point in economic activity than at the same time in 1960.

PACIFIC

Employment declined seasonally in the Pacific region from the last quarter of 1960 to the first quarter of 1961. However, a strong upturn in construction activity increased the demand for labour in March. Total employment was fractionally lower in the first quarter of 1960 than for the same period of 1961. Goods-producing industries showed the greatest decline, except for pulp and paper, where expansion continued. These declines were partly offset by

LABOUR FORCE TRENDS - PACIFIC
JULY 1958 TO DATE



couver Island and elsewhere for development of ore bodies for export of iron and non-ferrous ore. Oil and gas development in the northern part of the province continued.

Agricultural activity and fishing remained at low winter levels. Herring fishing was terminated late in the quarter. The number employed on farms in the first quarter was a little greater than a year earlier but fishing employment was down this year.

Some spottiness was apparent in iron and steel products manufacturing employment. Seasonal declines were combined with fairly pronounced year-to-year reductions in transportation equipment, especially shipyards, and some fabricating plants supplying the lumbering and construction industries. In food and beverages, smelting, and chemical products, employment levels were fairly well maintained from a year earlier.

A considerable post-Christmas drop occurred in service-producing industries but over-all employment in the first quarter compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. Trade employment showed little change but substantial gains occurred in finance and services. Waterfront activity held at high levels as increased exports, particularly of grain and ore, continued into 1961. Over-all transportation employment was down from last year, however, as a result of further mechanization on the railroads and smaller shipments, mainly of building materials.

The seasonal increase in employment late in the first quarter stemmed principally from strong hirings in construction. Housing starts showed some strength over year-earlier figures in the later part of the quarter although earlier weakness was not completely offset. At the beginning of the year units under construction were 20 per cent below a year earlier and at the end of February the year-to-year drop was 36 per cent.

The increase in unemployment from 9.4 per cent of the labour force in the final quarter of 1960 to 13.2 per cent in the first quarter of the current year was about as large as usual, but was substantially above the 9.9 per cent a year earlier. In the region's 12 labour market areas at the end of March there was a substantial labour surplus in seven, a moderate surplus in four, and a balanced supply in one. This was the same as the classification in March 1960, but in most areas the surpluses were somewhat greater this year.

year-to-year gains in service industries other than transportation.

Steadily increasing production of pulp and paper added strength to employment in the woods and in associated industries. At the beginning of 1961, the work force in paper mills was up almost 10 per cent from a year earlier. Although employment in lumbering was slightly lower than a year earlier, employment prospects improved as a result of increased housebuilding in both Canada and the United States.

Mining employment showed little change in the first quarter but was lower than the year before because of declines in coal and gold mining. These drops were partly offset by hirings on Van-

Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics at April 15, 1961)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change From	
			Previous Month	Previous Year
<i>Manpower</i>				
Total civilian labour force (a)... (in thousands)..	March 18	6,353	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Employed..... (in thousands)..	March 18	5,648	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Agriculture..... (in thousands)..	March 18	593	+ 4.0	+ 0.9
Non-agriculture..... (in thousands)..	March 18	5,055	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Paid workers..... (in thousands)..	March 18	4,587	- 0.3	+ 0.1
At work 35 hours or more.. (in thousands)..	March 18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
At work less than 35 hours.. (in thousands)..	March 18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Employed but not at work. (in thousands)..	March 18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Unemployed..... (in thousands)..	March 18	705	- 2.0	+15.8
Atlantic..... (in thousands)..	March 18	101	0.0	+12.2
Quebec..... (in thousands)..	March 18	267	+ 2.7	+ 9.4
Ontario..... (in thousands)..	March 18	190	- 6.0	+25.8
Prairie..... (in thousands)..	March 18	76	0.0	+ 2.7
Pacific..... (in thousands)..	March 18	71	-11.3	+42.0
Without work and seeking work (in thousands)..	March 18	664	0.0	+17.3
On temporary layoff up to 30 days..... (in thousands)..	March 18	41	-25.5	- 4.7
Industrial employment (1949 = 100).....	January	111.7	- 2.7	- 3.0
Manufacturing employment (1949 = 100).....	January	104.4	+ 0.3	- 3.9
Immigration.....	Year 1960	104,111	—	- 2.6
Destined to the labour force.....	Year 1960	53,573	—	- 0.1
<i>Strikes and Lockouts</i>				
Strikes and lockouts.....	March	34	+88.9	+25.9
No. of workers involved.....	March	4,426	+176.5	+36.7
Duration in man days.....	March	41,160	+102.6	+53.5
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Average weekly wages and salaries (ind. comp.)	January	\$76.99	+ 2.4	+ 2.5
Average hourly earnings (mfg.).....	January	\$ 1.81	- 0.6	+ 2.3
Average hours worked per week (mfg.).....	January	40.1	+ 3.6	- 1.5
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	January	\$72.73	+ 3.0	+ 1.2
Consumer price index (1949 = 100).....	March	129.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Index numbers of weekly wages in 1949 dollars (1949 = 100).....	January	135.2	+ 3.3	- 0.2
Total labour income..... \$000,000	January	1,494	- 2.3	+ 2.2
<i>Industrial Production</i>				
Total (average 1949 = 100).....	February	165.4	+ 3.8	- 2.5
Manufacturing.....	February	143.8	+ 4.4	- 3.9
Durables.....	February	138.6	+ 4.9	- 8.0
Non-durables.....	February	148.3	+ 4.1	- 0.2

(a) Distribution of these figures between male and female workers can be obtained from *Labour Force*, a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also page 425, this issue.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

Collective bargaining activity in the Canadian railway industry will be extended considerably in the second quarter of 1961. In addition to the dispute involving the non-operating employees, the railways will be renegotiating expired agreements with the running trades. There has been considerable speculation as to the direction these negotiations will take in the light of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Transportation. Initially, the recommendations will affect the negotiations between the 15 non-operating unions and the railways; these negotiations have been at a virtual standstill since the passage of the Railway Operation Continuation Act that prohibited strike action in this dispute until May 15, 1961. By mid-April, however, the parties had met with Cabinet members in an attempt to work out a solution before a new strike deadline set for May 16, 1961.

During March negotiations were initiated between the CNR and CPR and three unions representing employees in the running trades. Indications were that the general pattern of this bargaining will be on a system-wide basis rather than on a regional basis as in the past. **The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen** have asked the companies for an 18-per-cent increase as well as shift differentials of 10 cents an hour for afternoon work and 15 cents for night work, guaranteed work periods of 2,000 miles per month for roadmen and 16 days per month for yardmen, four weeks vacation after 20 years of service, and eight paid statutory holidays instead of seven. **The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers** opened negotiations by asking for a 15-per-cent wage increase as well as a company-paid \$10,000 life insurance policy effective while on duty and increased paid vacations. The companies currently pay employees \$4.80 per month to cover the cost of individually arranged life insurance. In the negotiations with the **Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen** the CNR announced that it will seek to eliminate "arbitrariness," that is, payment for time spent on preparatory and inspection work. The company maintains that, whereas this work was necessary on steam locomotives, it no longer is the function of firemen and enginemen on diesels.

In British Columbia the **International Woodworkers of America** have opened negotiations for the renewal of their agreement covering 28,000 wood workers employed by 150 coastal lumber and sawmill operators. The expiring agreement, signed in September 1959 after prolonged negotiations that culminated in a 2½-month strike, was worked out with the aid of a mediator and provided a 10-cent-an-hour increase in the first year plus 10 cents during the second year. The IWA this time asked for an increase of one dollar in daily pay as well as an industry-wide health and welfare plan and a pension plan, both to be portable from company to company. In supporting the demands for increased wages and improved working conditions the union claimed that during the first 11 months of last year more lumber had been produced in British Columbia than in any of the previous five years and that shipments to the United Kingdom were higher than at any other comparable period in the last five years. **Forest Industrial Relations Limited**, the agency that bargains for the coastal operators, countered with a demand for a reduction in wages of shingle

mill sawyers and packers by 10 cents an hour and a 20-per-cent reduction in the minimum rate of \$1 per thousand board feet paid to the industry's 700 fallers and buckers. It was claimed that, with the improved production levels, fallers and buckers now average \$40 daily and in some instances earn as much as \$65 a day. Employers' spokesmen maintained that British Columbia woods workers were the highest paid in Canada and that additional wages would aggravate the problems facing the industry and could not be justified in view of layoffs occurring in the woods.

While loggers and lumber workers along the coast of British Columbia were bargaining for wage increases, approximately 3,800 civic employees in Burnaby and Vancouver signed new agreements that provided for improved fringe benefits but no wage increases for this year. In Vancouver, 1,600 outside employees represented by the independent **Civic Employees Union** had originally asked for a 12-cent-an-hour increase, but voted to accept a conciliation board's recommendation that wages remain unchanged for the term of the one-year agreement. The employees, however, were granted three weeks vacation with pay after seven years of service rather than after eight, and four weeks vacation with pay after 17 instead of 20 years of continuous service. The probationary period was reduced from 12 to 9 months and the group life insurance benefit was raised, with the city's contribution to premium payments increased to 50 per cent of the total.

Shortly after the signing of this agreement Vancouver's inside workers signed a similar settlement. The 1,400-member local of the **National Union of Public Employees** agreed to accept improved fringe benefits in lieu of increased wages. This will include increased vacations, a new group life insurance scheme that will give coverage equal to an employee's annual salary, with the city paying 50 per cent of the premium, and a reduced work day of six hours and 40 minutes with one hour for lunch and two 10-minute breaks. Furthermore, the ceiling on the accumulation of sick leave was raised from 120 to 261 days. Following the same pattern, the civic employees of the **Corporation of Burnaby** signed a "no-wage-increase" agreement that provided three weeks paid vacation after seven years of service and four weeks after 17 years as well as other improvements in fringe benefits.

The first agreement to be signed between the **Railway, Transport and General Workers Union** and the **St. Lawrence Seaway Authority**, which terminated last December, was replaced by a three-year agreement expiring December 31, 1963. A feature of the settlement was the equalization of pay rates in the three administrative districts of the Seaway. In the Western District, formerly the highest paid area, the labour rate of \$1.80 was increased by 4c. an hour retroactive to January 1, 1961, with an additional 4c. on January 1, 1962. Slightly different pay increases were granted in the Central and Eastern Districts, where labour rates were \$1.62 and \$1.60 an hour respectively, so that by January 1, 1962 pay rates in all three areas will be equal. A final increase of 9c. an hour on January 1, 1963 will bring labour rates along the total length of the Seaway up to \$1.97 an hour.

The new agreement provides for a guaranteed work year of a minimum of 2,080 hours for operational and maintenance workers. This will be effected by a redistribution of work time throughout the year. This provision will primarily affect the 600 canal operators who formerly worked only during the navigation season on a six-day basis but will now be employed on a five-day week the year round, thus eliminating the old system of accumulating time off to be

taken during the winter layoffs. The change will provide the Seaway Authority with a stable work force for winter maintenance work and at the same time will permit the establishment of fixed periods for training courses in canal and lock operations.

For some months workers at various **shipyards** in Eastern Canada have been bargaining for the renewal of expired agreements. In Lauzon, Que., the Metal Trades Federation (CNTU) has asked for the services of a conciliation officer to help reconcile their differences with the Davie Shipbuilding Company. Operations at the Halifax Shipyards came to a halt when the Marine Workers Federation called a strike to support demands for higher wages. Strike action was also taken at Canadian Vickers, Montreal, and after a two-week work stoppage the Metal Trades Federation signed a three-year agreement providing wage increases and improved fringe benefits. A new agreement was also signed at the Collingwood Shipyards, Collingwood, Ont., but in this instance all terms including wages remained unchanged.

Collective Bargaining Scene

Agreements covering 500 or more workers,
excluding those in the construction industry

Part I—Agreements Expiring During April, May and June

(except those under negotiation in March)

Company and Location	Union
Abitibi Paper, Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Abitibi Paper, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Anglo-Nfld. Development, Grand Falls, Nfld.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Assoc. Patronale des Services Hospitaliers, Quebec, Que.	Services Federation (CNTU) (male)
Assoc. Patronale des Services Hospitaliers, Quebec, Que.	Services Federation (CNTU) (female)
Bowater's Nfld. Paper, Corner Brook, Nfld.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Bldg. maintenance companies, Vancouver, B.C.	Bldg. Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Can. Iron Foundries, Three Rivers, Que.	Moulders (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.N.R., system-wide	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R. Atlantic & Central regions	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R. Atlantic & Central regions	Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
C.P.R. Prairie & Pacific regions	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Clothing Mfrs. Assoc., Quebec, Farnham & Victoriaville, Que.	Clothing Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Consolidated Paper, Cap de la Madeleine & Three Rivers, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Grand'Mere, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Consolidated Paper, Shawinigan, Que.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Courtaulds Canada, Cornwall, Ont.	Textile Wkrs. Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dominion Bridge, Vancouver, B.C.	Structural Iron Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dom. Rubber (Footwear Div.), Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dom. Rubber (Tire Div.), Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fraser Cos., Edmundston, N.B.	Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Gaspesia woods contractors, Chandler, Que.	Woodcutters, Farmers' Union (Ind.)
Goodrich Canada, Kitchener, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Great Lakes Paper, Fort William, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Hotel Dieu St. Vallier, Chicoutimi, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Howard Smith Paper, Cornwall, Ont.	Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Kelvinator of Canada, London, Ont.	Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Kimberley-Clark Paper, Terrace Bay, Ont.	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)

Company and Location

K.V.P. Company, Espanola, Ont.
Marathon Corp. of Can., Marathon, Ont.
Men's Clothing Mfrs. Assoc., Toronto, Ont.
Motor Trans. Ind. Relations Bureau (car carriers), Ont.
Noranda Mines, Noranda, Que.
Norton Company, Chippawa, Ont.
Ontario Paper, Thorold, Ont.

Ont.-Minnesota Paper, Fort Francis & Kenora, Ont.
Provincial Paper, Thorold, Ont.
Que. North Shore Paper, Baie Comeau, Que.
R.C.A. Victor, Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence Corp., Red Rock, Ont.

Scott Clothing, Longueuil, Que.
Shell Oil, Montreal East, Que.
Spruce Falls & Kimberley-Clark, Kapuskasing, Ont.
Union composing rooms, Toronto, Ont.
Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.
Various pulp & paper mills, B.C.
White Spot Restaurants, Vancouver, B.C.

Union

Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Amalgamated Clothing Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Teamsters (Ind.)
Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Chemical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
Empl. Council (Ind.)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Typographical Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Public Empl. (CLC)
Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Empl. Union (Ind.)

Part II—Negotiations in Progress During March

Bargaining

Company and Location

Acme, Borden's & other dairies, Toronto, Ont.
Anglo-Cdn. Paper, Forestville, Que.
Assoc. des Marchands Détaillants (Produits Alimentaires), Quebec, Que.
Association Patronale du Commerce, (Hardware), Quebec, Que.
Atomic Energy of Can., Chalk River, Ont.
B.A. Oil, Clarkson, Ont.
Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.
C.B.C., company-wide
Cdn. General Electric, Montreal & Quebec, Que.
Cdn. International Paper, N.B., Que. & Ont.

C.N.R., system-wide
C.N.R., system-wide

C.P.R., system-wide
C.P.R., system-wide
C.P.R., Prairie & Pacific regions
Cdn. Tube & Steel, Montreal, Que.
Consolidated Paper, Port Alfred, Que.
Dominion Coal, Sydney, N.S.
Dom. Engineering Works, Lachine, Que.
Donnacona Paper, Donnacona, Que.
Dunlop Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Dunlop Canada, Whitby, Ont.
Dupuis Freres, Montreal, Que.
East. Can. Newsprint Grp., Que. & N.S.

E. B. Eddy, Hull, Que.

Edmonton City, Alta.
Edmonton City, Alta.
Edmonton City, Alta.
Employing Printers' Assoc., Montreal, Que.
Employing Printers' Assoc., Montreal, Que.
Food stores (various) Winnipeg, Man.
Forest Industrial Relations, B.C. coast
Fisheries Assoc. & Cold Storage Cos., B.C.

Halifax City, N.S.
Hamilton City, Ont.
Hamilton City, Ont.
Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.
H. J. Heinz, Leamington, Ont.

Union

Teamsters (Ind.)
Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Atomic Energy Allied Council (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Oil Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Radio & T.V. Empl. (ARTEC) (Ind.)
I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & Oper. Engineers (AFL-CIO)
Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)
Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)
Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC) (dining car staff)
Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Commerce Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Paper Makers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp & Paper Mill Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Public Empl. (CLC) (clerical empl.)
Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Bookbinders (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Printing Pressmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Retail Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Woodworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
United Fishermen (Ind.) & Native Brotherhood (Ind.) (shore wkrs.)
Public Empl. (CLC) (inside wkrs.)
Public Empl. (CLC) (office wkrs.)
Public Service Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Public Empl. (CLC)
Packinghouse Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)

Company and Location	Union
Hudson Bay Mining, Flin Flon, Man.	CLC-chartered local, Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
Kellogg Company, London, Ont.	Millers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Lakehead Term. Elevators Assoc., Fort William, Ont.	Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
MacDonald Tobacco, Montreal, Que.	Tobacco Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Marine Industries, Sorel, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Moirs Limited, Halifax, N.S.	Teamsters (Ind.) & Bakery Wkrs. (CLC)
New Brunswick Power Commission, province-wide	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Northern Electric, Belleville, Ont.	Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (plant wkrs.)
Northern Electric, Montreal, Que.	Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (phone installers & plant wkrs.)
Northern Electric, Montreal, Que.	Office Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)
Old Sydney Collieries, Sydney Mines, N.S.	Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Ontario Hydro, company-wide	Public Service Empl. (CLC)
Price Bros., Kenogami & Riverbend, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
R.C.A. Victor, Montreal, Que.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
St. Boniface General Hospital, St. Boniface, Man.	Empl. Union of Hospital Inst. (Ind.)
Sask. Power Corp., province-wide	Oil Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Scarborough Township, Ont.	Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Tamper Limited, Lachine, Que.	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
T.C.A., company-wide	Air Line Pilots (Ind.)
Westeel Products, western provinces	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Winnipeg City, Man.	Public Service Empl. (CLC)

Conciliation Officer

Aluminum Co., Ile Maligne, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Aluminum Co., Shawinigan, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
C.B.C., company-wide	Broadcast Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Calgary City, Alta.	Public Empl. (CLC) (clerical empl.)
Calgary City, Alta.	Public Empl. (CLC) (outside wkrs.)
Can. Steamship Lines, Ont. & Que.	Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. Car & Foundry, Montreal, Que.	Railway Carmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. General Electric, Toronto, Peterborough & Guelph, Ont.	U.E. (Ind.)
Cdn. Vickers (Engineering Div.), Montreal, Que.	Boilermakers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC) & others
G. T. Davie & Sons, Lauzon, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Davie Shipbuilding, Lauzon, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Dryden Paper, Dryden, Ont.	Carpenters (Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.) (AFL-CIO/CLC)
DuPont of Can., Kingston, Ont.	Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)
Firestone Tire & Rubber, Hamilton, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fisheries Assoc., B.C.	United Fishermen (Ind.) (tendermen)
Hollinger Mines, Timmins, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Schumaker, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Miner Rubber, Granby, Que.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Sangamo Company, Leaside, Ont.	Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Saguenay Terminals, Port Alfred, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Shipping Federation of Can., Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Que.	I.L.A. (CLC)
Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	Building Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Vancouver City, B.C.	Fire Fighters (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Vancouver Police Commissioners Bd., B.C.	B.C. Peace Officers (CLC)

Conciliation Board

Association Patronale des Mfrs. de Chaussures, Quebec, Que.	Leather & Shoe Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
B.C. Hotels Assoc., New Westminster, Burnaby, Fraser Valley, B.C.	Hotel Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
B.C. Hotels Assoc., Vancouver, B.C.	Hotel Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC) (beverage dispensers)
Canada Paper, Windsor Mills, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Canadian Car, Fort William, Ont.	Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Cdn. Lithographers Assoc., eastern Canada	Lithographers (CLC)
Cdn. Westinghouse, Hamilton, Ont.	U.E. (Ind.)
Consolidated Paper, Ste. Anne de Portneuf, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)
Dominion Glass, Wallaceburg, Ont.	Glass & Ceramic Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Dom. Oilcloth & Linoleum, Montreal, Que.	CNTU-chartered local
Dom. Rubber (Rubber Div.), St. Jerome, Que.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fittings Limited, Oshawa, Ont.	Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Goodyear Cotton, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Textile Federation (CNTU)
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, New Toronto, Ont.	Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
T.C.A., company-wide	Air Line Flight Attendants (CLC)
Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	Building Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)

Post-Conciliation Bargaining

Company and Location	Union
Aluminum Co., Arvida, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
Cdn. British Aluminum, Baie Comeau, Que.	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU)
C.N.R., C.P.R., other railways	15 unions (non-operating empl.)
Hotel Royal York (CPR), Toronto, Ont.	Hotel Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
St. Lawrence Corp., East Angus, Que.	Pulp & Paper Wkrs. Federation (CNTU)

Arbitration

Hopital Hotel-Dieu, Montreal, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)
Hospitals (six), Montreal & District, Que.	Service Empl. Federation (CNTU)

Work Stoppage

Halifax Shipyards (Dosco), Halifax & Dartmouth, N.S.	Marine Wkrs. (CLC)
---	--------------------

Part III—Settlements Reached During March

(A summary of major terms on the basis of information immediately available. Figures for the number of workers covered are approximate.)

ALUMINUM CO., KINGSTON, ONT.—STEELWORKERS (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,500 empl.—general increase of 7¢ an hr. retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961; improved provisions for bereavement leave.

CANADIAN VICKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—METAL TRADES FEDERATION (CNTU): 3-yr. agreement covering 1,800 empl.—6¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961, an additional 4¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1, 1962, and another 5¢ an hr. eff. July 1, 1962; eff. Jan. 1, 1963, work week to be reduced from 41½ hrs. to 40 hrs. with maintenance of pay; a voluntary pension plan to become eff. Jan. 1, 1962; contributions to be 5% of weekly wage from wkrs. and an equal amount from the company; labour rate to be \$1.74 an hr. on July 1, 1962.

COLLINGWOOD SHIPYARDS, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—CLC-CHARTERED LOCAL: 1-yr. agreement covering 650 empl.—current agreement extended for another year without change.

FAIREY AVIATION, EASTERN PASSAGE, N.S.—MACHINISTS (AFL-CIO/CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 600 empl.—3% increase eff. April 1, 1961; a further 3% eff. April 1, 1962; 2 wks. vacation after 2 yrs. of service (formerly 2 wks. after 3 yrs.); 1 extra day of paid vacation annually for every yr. of service after 10 yrs. until 14 yrs. at which time the entitlement will be 3 wks. vacation; increased company contribution to welfare plan from 25% to 30% in the first yr. and from 30% to 33% in the second yr. of the agreement.

MONTREAL CITY, QUE.—PUBLIC SERVICE EMPL. (CLC) (MANUAL WKRS.): 2-yr. agreement covering 5,000 empl.—7¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Dec. 1, 1960, plus an additional 5¢ an hr. eff. Dec. 1, 1961; longevity pay at the rate of \$52 per yr. after 5 yrs. of service, \$104 per yr. after 15 yrs., \$156 per yr. after 20 yrs. and \$208 per yr. after 25 yrs.; city monthly contribution to health plan to be \$3.65 for married men and \$1.25 for single men.

KVP COMPANY, ESPANOLA, ONT.—CARPENTERS (LUMBER AND SAWMILL WKRS.) (AFL-CIO/CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 700 empl.—7¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Sept. 1, 1960; an additional 5¢ an hr. eff. March 1, 1961, plus 9¢ an hr. eff. Sept. 1, 1961; reduction in work week from 48 hrs. to 44 hrs. eff. Sept. 1, 1961 with same take-home pay.

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, WELLAND, ONT.—UE (IND.): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,400 empl.—general increase of 3¢ an hr. retroactive to Nov. 1, 1960; pay for statutory holidays increased from \$18 to \$18.50 per day; improvements in pay for tradesmen.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—SASK. CIVIL SERVICE (CLC) (LABOUR SERVICES): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,700 empl.—general increase averaging approximately 2%.

QUEBEC CITY, QUE.—MUNICIPAL & SCHOOL EMPL. FEDERATION (IND.) (INSIDE WKRS.): 2-yr. agreement covering 500 empl.—increases ranging from 8% to 12% retroactive to May 1, 1960; adjustments to certain classifications; city to pay 50% of life insurance & 50% of sickness and accident insurance premiums starting May 1, 1961.

ROCK CITY TOBACCO, QUEBEC, QUE.—TOBACCO WKRS. (AFL-CIO/CLC): 2-yr. agreement covering 500 empl.—9¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Nov. 12, 1960, plus an additional 9¢ an hr. eff. March 20, 1962; 3 wks. vacation after 12 yrs. of service (formerly 3 wks. after 15 yrs.); 1 additional paid statutory holiday making a total of 15 paid holidays per yr.

ROWNTREE CO., TORONTO, ONT.—RETAIL, WHOLESALE EMPL. (AFL-CIO/CLC): 1-yr. agreement covering 550 empl.—general increase of 5¢ an hr. retroactive to July 18, 1960; work week reduced from 41½ hrs. to 40 hrs. with same take-home pay.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY—RAILWAY, TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WKRS. (CLC): 3-yr. agreement covering 1,000 empl.—labour rates in the Western district increased 4¢ an hr. eff. Jan. 1, 1961, an additional 4¢ eff. Jan. 1, 1962, and 9¢ eff. Jan. 1, 1963; increases for Eastern and Central districts were higher to bring wage rates in these areas up to the Welland Canal level; guaranteed work year of 2,080 hours.

VANCOUVER CITY, B.C.—CIVIC EMPL. (IND.) (OUTSIDE WKRS.): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,300 empl.—wages to remain unchanged; 3 wks. vacation after 7 yrs. of continuous service and 4 wks. after 17 yrs. (previously 3 wks. after 8 yrs. and 4 wks. after 20 yrs.).

VANCOUVER CITY, B.C.—PUBLIC EMPL. (CLC) (INSIDE WKRS.): 1-yr. agreement covering 1,100 empl.—wages to remain unchanged; 3 wks. vacation after 7 yrs. of continuous service and 4 wks. after 17 yrs. (previously 3 wks. after 8 yrs. and 4 wks. after 20 yrs.).

AUTO DEALERS (VARIOUS), VANCOUVER, B.C.—MACHINISTS (AFL-CIO/CLC): current agreement covering 1,000 empl. extended for 1 yr. without change.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Winter Works Incentive Program Extended Additional Month

The Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program is to be extended another month, to May 31, Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, announced in the House of Commons on March 23.

The objective of providing 100,000 on-site jobs under the program was reached in the first week of March, and by March 21, the program had provided direct, on-site employment for more than 105,000 men, he said.

The March 21 estimate was made by more than 1,920 municipalities that had winter works projects underway. The jobs represented 4,636,972 man days of work.

The projects are widely distributed in all ten provinces, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reservations.

Mr. Starr pointed out that in addition to the jobs provided directly on projects approved under the program, at least an equal number of jobs are provided indirectly in the industries that manufacture, sell, and transport the materials used on the jobs.

At the equivalent point of last year's program the number of on-site jobs had not yet reached 50,000, the Minister said.

This year, the program started on October 15, 1960, six weeks earlier than a year before, and it had been broadened to include new classes of projects including, for the first time, the construction and repair of municipal buildings as well as other projects such as street lighting, water and sewage treatment plants and pumping stations.

At the beginning of March, 5,800 municipal projects had been approved by provincial Governments and accepted by the federal Government. The estimated total cost of these projects was more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Total direct payroll costs would amount to an estimated \$80,000,000. Federal incentive payments will amount to approximately half.

New winter construction methods provided employment during the winter for some 500 men on the South Saskatchewan River dam. The dam is the largest of its kind in Canada. Engineers working for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration co-operated with the contractors in continuing the construction work despite snow storms and freezing temperatures.

With the help of special heating equipment and devices protecting work areas on the site, men and equipment were kept busy through the winter moving and compacting previous fill, making forms, pouring concrete, excavating and reinforcing tunnels with steel and cement, and building roads.

The construction schedule has so far been maintained.

How Britain Plans to Observe Commonwealth Training Week

Careers, exhibitions and conventions are to be featured in Britain during the Commonwealth Technical Training Week (L.G., March, p. 219), according to the United Kingdom Information Service. The aim is to show young people the opportunities for acquiring technical skills and, at the same time, to make the community aware of its responsibility to school-leavers.

Big firms and technical colleges are throwing their works open to boys and girls and their parents; shops are putting on special window displays; churches, following the lead of St. Paul's Cathedral, are holding special services; parent-teachers' associations, local authorities and trade union organizations are among those who have been called on to help make the week a success.

Along with the more formal methods of spreading information, sporting events and dances are included in an effort to attract attention to the Week's programs.

The Industrial Training Council hopes that all this will help in its efforts to improve the opportunities for training of youngsters entering industry. To demonstrate one possibility to smaller firms, the Ministry of Labour is setting up a centre to give first-year training to 300 boys from firms unable to organize full training schemes individually.

Although about 6 per cent more boys take up apprenticeships than was the case a couple of years ago, it is believed that progress would be made faster if more of the smaller firms, which predominate in Britain, could be persuaded to join together in group schemes of training.

Labour, Management Officials Join to Fight Unemployment

Senior representatives of national employer organizations and labour unions in Canada met in Ottawa on March 15 to discuss with government the importance of co-operation between labour, management and government at all levels, and to examine the steps that can be taken toward full realization of such co-operation, in the national interest. Invitations to the meeting were issued jointly by Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, and Hon. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The meeting discussed the economic problems contributing to unemployment in Canada, and the responsibility of government, management and labour to make their full contribution toward the solution of these problems.

The one-day meeting was attended by 30 representatives of industry and the trade unions. H. G. De Young, Chairman of the National Productivity Council, was present as an observer.

The March 15 meeting put on record the following statement:

"Senior representatives of Canadian labour and industry associations and government conferred in Ottawa today. They were united in their belief, and have so recorded, that the national interest demands the fullest co-operation on the part of management, labour and government. They recognized that such unity of purpose can contribute to full employment and maximum economic prosperity."

It was agreed that further meetings would be held with a view to keeping continuously under study the particular national problems that effect trade and employment. A steering committee, representing management, labour and government, was established to prepare the agenda for future meetings.

This 12-man committee, under the joint chairmanship of T. R. McLagan, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, comprised:

G. E. Grundy, President, Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Dr. E. B. Gillanders, President, Canadian Metal Mining Association; A. G. Sullivan, President, Canadian Construction Association; Russell Bell, Assistant Research Director, Canadian Labour Congress; Jean Paul Geoffroy, Director, Technical Services, Confederation of National Trade Unions; A. R. Gibbons, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; J. A. Roberts, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce;

G. V. Haythorne, Deputy Minister of Labour; B. G. Barrow, Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; and G. G. Cushing, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Hon. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, are *ex officio* members of the committee.

The steering committee is to recommend the basis of organization of a permanent body composed of representatives of industry, labour and government, to be supported financially by all three.

In the United States, a 21-member President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy was established in mid-February by an executive order of President Kennedy. It held its first meeting last month.

The Committee is composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and 19 members from the public, labour and management. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce will alternate as chairman for one-year periods, the Secretary of Labor serving during the first year.

In a statement accompanying his executive order, President Kennedy said the purpose of the Committee was "to help our free institutions work better and to encourage sound economic growth and healthy industrial relations."

"The Committee will study, advise me, and make recommendations with respect to policies that may be followed by labour, management, government, or the public which will promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living and increased productivity."

"The Committee has been directed to include among the matters to be considered by it: (1) policies designed to ensure that American products are competitive in world markets, and (2) the benefits and problems created by automation and other technological advances."

Labour members of the Committee are: AFL-CIO President George Meany; Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers; David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; George Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Thomas Kennedy, President of the United Mine Workers; David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers; and Joseph Keenan, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Halt Sale of Insurance Stamps To Employers of Casual Labour

The Unemployment Insurance Commission has announced that, effective March 27, post offices would no longer be authorized to sell unemployment insurance stamps to persons hiring tradesmen and others for work that is not strictly for the employer's usual trade or business.

The decision is based on a recent ruling by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Kearney, that casual employment not connected with the hirer's usual trade or business is not insurable (see page 388).

No Change in Regulations

The ruling was made under the provision of the Unemployment Insurance Act which defines as non-insurable "employment of a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business." There has been no change in the Act or Regulations.

As a result of this decision, persons wishing to purchase unemployment insurance stamps from a post office must first apply to the nearest local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for a licence to purchase stamps. In order to obtain a licence, an employer must satisfy the Commission that he is in trade or business and will purchase stamps only on behalf of employees engaged in that trade under a contract of service. Post offices will sell stamps only to applicants who are able to produce such licences issued by the Commission.

Details of the new decision have been communicated to all local offices of the Commission, and employers may obtain further information from these offices.

The Commission pointed out to employers engaged in trade or business that the employment of their help is insurable only if work is done under a contract of service.

Cannot Compare Situation Now To Thirties, Minister Says

Comparing the present economic situation to the thirties is "a sort of psychosomatic flashback" because there is, really, no comparison between the two periods, Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, said in an address to the Junior Chamber of Commerce District Conference in Oshawa, Ont., last month.

In the thirties, the economy "simply stopped" because "too much air was blown into the balloon and the balloon burst," he said. "There were no built-in safeguards as we have today and such as no doubt

have been effective in staving off the sort of economic collapse which was evident in 1929 and 1930.

"Today, the economy is buoyant and growing, but it is not growing fast enough," Mr. Starr continued.

It can, however, be made to grow faster, first by increased private expenditures, and second, by increased public expenditures, the Minister said.

One way of increasing demand for goods and services in the public sector, he said, is by providing more educational facilities, to bring them to the standard required by present conditions. Education belongs under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and present plans aiming at doubling the existing vocational and technical training facilities in Canada are being made in co-operation with the provinces.

Other federal commitments in the public sector that will help take up the slack until the private sector "gets rolling at top capacity" have been in the field of housing, sewage disposal, municipal incentive programs, rural rehabilitation, and urban renewal.

Contrary to the opinion that the current trouble is caused by a "falling demand," Mr. Starr repeated his belief that demand had not really dropped but had been diverted from demand for Canadian-made goods to demand for goods made in other countries. "That is why manufacturing employment has not gone up," he said.

Issue New Edition of Monograph On Printing Trade Occupations

A new edition in the Canadian Occupations series, *Printing Trades*, has been released.

The monograph is No. 9 in the series and the 48-page booklet deals with the main occupations in type setting, plate making, lithography, press work and bookbinding. It covers the field under the headings "History and Importance", "Printing Methods and Processes", "Nature of the Work", "Personal Qualities Needed", "Preparation and Training", "Working Conditions", "Distribution of Workers" and "Trends".

The Canadian Occupations series covers a wide range of occupations, including many professions. It is prepared by the Economics and Research Branch to meet a demand for current information on Canadian occupations.

All publications in the series are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. *Printing Trades* is priced at 20 cents per copy.

Roger Mathieu Quits CNTU Presidency, Jean Marchand Succeeds

Jean Marchand, Secretary-General of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (formerly Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour) for 14 years, on March 4 was elected by the organization's directors to succeed Roger Mathieu as President.

Mr. Mathieu, who became President in 1958, resigned at the beginning of March "because the tasks to be accomplished in the immediate future require the presence

of someone having another preparation than my own."

A week later, Mr. Mathieu was named to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission.

To succeed Mr. Marchand as Secretary-General, the CNTU directors named Marcel Pepin, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Federation.

Roger Mathieu

Roger Mathieu, born July 8, 1921, was educated at Quebec. At the age of 15 he was elected Quebec President and National Secretary of the Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique (Young Catholic Workers) and in 1941, National President.

As a delegate for the J.O.C., Mr. Mathieu travelled in Europe during 1945 and visited the United States and Mexico in 1946. From 1944 to 1946 he was employed at automobile plants in Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Mathieu joined the staff of the newspaper *La Presse* as its labour reporter when he returned to Montreal in 1946; six years later he became the newspaper's assistant news editor.

Member of the Montreal Journalists' Syndicate since 1946, Mr. Mathieu served as its president from 1951 to 1958. In 1955 he was elected President of the Montreal Central Council of the National Syndicates, a post he held for one year. The same body elected him also a councillor on the Montreal Municipal Council.

In 1955 also he was elected Second Vice-President of the CCCL, which he remained until he assumed the office of President in 1958. His third term was not due to expire until the conclusion of the CNTU's annual convention in September.



Jean Marchand

Jean Marchand was born in Champlain, Que., on December 20, 1918. He studied in Quebec at St. Jean Baptiste Academy and at the Quebec Commercial Academy, and is a graduate of Laval University.

Mr. Marchand's active association with the labour movement began in 1942 when he became organizer for the National Federation of the Pulp and Paper Workers. In 1943 he was elected Secretary of the union and a year later he became organizer for the CCCL; in this position he devoted himself to reorganizing asbestos mines workers. In 1945 he assumed the post of technical adviser to the CCCL for the Montreal region.

In 1947 he was elected Secretary-General of the CCCL, a position he held until his election last month as President. During his term as Secretary-General he was a delegate to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and was an adviser to the Canadian Worker Delegate at the 1955 International Labour Conference.

Mr. Marchand is a member of the Permanent Commission of the Quebec Superior Labour Council, and of the provincial Economic Orientation Council. He was formerly a member of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.



Says Prosperity Will Not Cure Local Pockets of Unemployment

General prosperity will not cure serious local "pockets" of unemployment, and it is not likely to stop a persistent upward creep of unemployment during the next decade, said William Haber, University of Michigan economist, in a keynote address to the 24th annual Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, at Las Vegas, Nev.

Referring to conditions in the United States, he said, "An unemployment insurance system like ours, with national reserves of \$6,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000, cannot resist the pressures of large-scale unemployment of men and women who have exhausted their benefit rights."

He advocated a flexible benefit period related to the wage earner's experience over the preceding two or three years, or the establishment of a supplementary plan designed especially for those whose benefit claims are exhausted.

As technological change continues to develop—and as it must do so if production costs are to be kept down—thousands of workers are bound to be displaced, Mr. Haber said. He thought that unemployment benefits should be continued, while they are being retrained, for displaced workers who are not likely to return to their former jobs.

Coyne Says No Price Too Great To Effect Cut in Unemployment

"It seems to me only common sense, when considering the economic, social and personal problems of unemployment, that no price is too great for the community as a whole to pay in order to achieve full production and reduce unemployment to the lowest possible level," stated James E. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, in his annual report for 1960, released last month.

He added that it should be unnecessary to explain that he was speaking of an economic price.

"There is no financial obstacle to the carrying-out in a non-inflationary way of any program which is physically possible, if the community is willing to make the appropriate arrangements and put into effect whatever changes in the use of physical resources and changes in the distribution of real incomes may be involved in such programs," he continued.

Mr. Coyne rejected the use of inflationary methods for producing full employment. "Inflation itself is one method of inducing

changes and adjustments in the use of physical resources and in the distribution of real incomes—but there must be more equitable and efficient ways, better ways of sharing the real costs and ultimate benefits of full employment policy and other constructive economic and social policies," he said.

In a reference to the large volume of foreign investment in Canada during the period 1949 to 1960, Mr. Coyne questioned the view that economic growth would have been slower and the standard of living lower without this investment.

"The nature of our development might have been somewhat different, but I believe a higher average rate of employment could have been maintained, and more growth of total employment and of production of goods and services in Canada could have been achieved with much less reliance on a net increase of foreign investment in Canada if Canadian policies had aimed at such a target in the past, and could be achieved by Canada in the future if Canadian policies are in future aimed at such a target," he said.

"In particular, investment in human capital can at times do more for growth of output than investment in physical capital," Mr. Coyne argued, contending that money spent on higher education, technological development and training, scientific research, and so on, might produce more rapid economic expansion "than can be achieved merely by straining for more and more physical investment whether provided by foreign investors or otherwise."

New Labour Attaché Appointed To U.S. Embassy at Ottawa

A new labour attaché was appointed last month to the United States Embassy at Ottawa. Louis A. Weisner, a member of the U.S. Foreign Service since 1944, succeeds John A. Ballew, who has retired for reasons of health.

Mr. Weisner, who comes to Ottawa from the State Department in Washington, was Labour Attaché in the office of the Political Adviser to the U.S. Military Governor in Berlin, Germany, from 1945 to 1949.

The new Labour Attaché has been a student of the labour movement and labour conditions throughout his career, and, except for a period of service at Ankara, Turkey, almost all his work has been connected with labour. He is a graduate of Michigan State College, and has done postgraduate work at Harvard.

Suggested Canadian Labour Code Published by Gérard Picard

A proposed Canadian Labour Code has been published by Gérard Picard, O.B.E., President of the Canadian Federation of the Printing Industry and Information (CNTU).

Mr. Picard was General President of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour (now the Confederation of National Trade Unions) from 1946 to 1958. He is a member of the Canada Labour Relations Board. A few years ago, he published a Labour Code for the Province of Quebec which was accepted by the CNTU as expressing its labour legislation demands.

The author expresses the wish that his draft Code will help to throw additional light in the debate on and offer solutions to a number of unsettled labour relations problems.

Some of the suggestions made in Mr. Picard's Code are:

—The extension of the term "employee" to all persons, including federal civil servants, foremen, and salaried professionals, but exclusion from a bargaining unit of those who have the power to hire or dismiss workers.

—The granting to civil servants of the right to collective bargaining on the same basis as enjoyed by other workers.

—Listing of all the subjects that a collective agreement may cover.

—The right of recourse to strike or lockout, without further ado, after two months of direct bargaining.

—The recourse to conciliation on a purely optional basis.

—A second ballot in representation votes when there are several unions involved and no one has an absolute majority.

The proposed Canadian Labour Code, which is published in both French and English in a single 101-page volume, sells at \$1.

Average Family Spends \$4,830, 1957 Sample Survey Shows

Canadian families reporting in a single survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics spent an average of \$4,830 in 1957.

The survey, of 1,088 sample families in the metropolitan areas of nine Canadian cities, is the third in a series of small sample surveys of urban family expenditure that were begun in 1953 and have been conducted since at two-year intervals.

Families selected were of specified types within the range of two to six persons, with family incomes from \$2,500 to \$7,000. The cities sampled were: St. John's, Halifax, Three Rivers, Montreal, Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The survey families allocated 24 per cent of their annual expenditure to food; 17 per cent to housing, fuel, light and water; 6 per cent to home furnishings and equipment; 9 per cent to clothing; 9 per cent to car purchases and operation; and a substantial 21 per cent to categories such as medical and personal care, recreation, reading, smoking and alcohol.

Of the average expenditure of \$4,830, current consumption accounted for 86.6 per cent, the remaining 13.4 per cent was devoted to gifts and contributions, personal taxes and security.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES

A Guide to Items of Labour Interest in Hansard

(page numbers refer to Hansard)

February 23—*Resolution* seeking Parliament's ratification of Canada's membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is moved by the Prime Minister (p. 2337).

Charge that NES officials had intimidated unemployed persons in Guelph, made in a press release by an official of the United Steelworkers, is denied by the Minister of Labour, explaining that persons who had sent printed cards to an M.P. asking where they could find employment were called into the NES office and interviewed with a view to finding employment; but they were not reprimanded for sending the cards (p. 2340).

February 24—*Statistics on farm income* showing that average income in the past three years exceeded by \$350 million the average for the four preceding years are given by the Minister of Agriculture when introducing his department's estimates (p. 2405).

Appeal to railway labour and management made at the conclusion of the statement. The consequences to the western farmer would be "nothing short of catastrophic" if there were a major rail strike at a critical time during the movement of grain to tidewater, he says (p. 2407).

February 27—*No investigation* into relations between the SIU and the British National Union of Seamen in connection

with last year's dispute regarding crews of British ships in Canadian ports has been made by his department, nor has an investigation been asked for, the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question (p. 2448).

February 28—*Motion to ratify* Canadian membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) unanimously agreed to (p. 2491).

March 1—*No radio and television technicians* are registered as unplaced applicants with the National Employment Service, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour tells a questioner (p. 2534).

Number of persons assisted under the federal-provincial unemployment assistance agreement in July 1960, the latest month for which complete figures are available, was 334,746, the Minister of National Health and Welfare says in reply to a question (p. 2534).

Number of regular unemployment benefit periods exhausted in 1959, the latest year for which figures are available, was 306,000, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question (p. 2535).

Application of the double depreciation program will be dealt with by the Department of Labour, the Prime Minister tells a questioner (p. 2540).

Requests for NHA loans during the first eight weeks of 1961 reached the highest level in the history of Canada, except for a corresponding period of eight weeks in 1958, the total being 7,381, compared with 650 in the same period of 1960, the Minister of Public Works says in reply to a question (p. 2541).

No large-scale layoff of CNR employees is contemplated, the Minister of Transport says in reply to a question, and the management of the company is scrupulously observing the provisions of the Maintenance of Railway Operation Act (p. 2543).

Placing of farm labourers under the Unemployment Insurance Act has so many complications and difficulties that the committee inquiring into the possibility of bringing this about has not been able to report as yet, the Minister of Labour replies to a questioner (p. 2544).

Resolution to amend Bill C-67, to amend the Pension Act to provide for its coming into force on March 1, 1961 and for certain benefits to dependent parents and to persons deemed to be widows, agreed to (p. 2544). The House debates the Bill in committee of the whole, and Bill C-67, as amended, is read the third time and passed (p. 2551).

March 2—*Conditions under which labour market areas* may qualify for double depreciation under the program announced in the

supplementary budget of December 20, 1960 are announced by the Minister of Labour (p. 2569).

Areas in which the labour force is 10,000 or more must have been classified by the Department of Labour as a surplus labour market area for 75 per cent or more of the 48 summer months, May to October, 1953-60; and, secondly, industrial employment must have declined during the period 1953-60.

Areas with a labour force of less than 10,000 must have been classified by the Department as a surplus labour market area for 50 per cent or more of the same 48 summer months, and, secondly, industrial employment must have generally deteriorated over the years, the Minister explains.

Bill C-71, respecting the Civil Service of Canada, introduced by the Minister of Finance and given first reading (p. 2573).

Of the CBC employees displaced owing to discontinuance of the short wave service on March 31, several have been transferred to other posts in the national service, and the Corporation will try to place as many as possible, if not all, of the others in the public service, the Minister of National Revenue replies to a question (p. 2577).

Bill C-73, to amend the Income Tax Act, read the first time (p. 2616).

March 3—*Criteria for designating areas* eligible for double depreciation are subject of emergency debate (p. 2635).

Second reading of Bill C-14, to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to make the Act applicable to employees in the public service, moved by Frank Howard (Skeena) (p. 2658). After debate, the House adjourns without question put (p. 2665).

March 7—*Second reading of Bill C-71*, to amend, revise and consolidate the Civil Service Act, moved by the Minister of Finance (p. 2759). After debate, the House adjourns without question put (p. 2762).

March 8—*Regulations* providing for special capital cost allowance (accelerated depreciation) on most types of assets acquired after December 31, 1960, if used in making a product not previously made in Canada, or made in a surplus manpower area, have been printed and are available, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announces (p. 2769).

Statistics on the numbers of retired employees of the CNR who are receiving pensions are furnished by the Minister of Transport in reply to a question (p. 2775).

Additional facts about the unemployed Hamilton man who was featured the previous night in a television program on unemployment are supplied by the Minister

of Labour in answer to a question. "I am very sorry that the program did not reveal these facts also," he says (p. 2783).

Heavy repairs to passenger equipment at Moncton will be gradually discontinued, the Minister of Transport informs a questioner. The men engaged in the work are being transferred to freight car and other work, and the matter is being discussed with employee representatives, he says (p. 2786).

Debate on motion for second reading of Bill C-71, respecting the Civil Service of Canada, resumes (p. 2793). After discussion, the House adjourns without question put (p. 2803).

March 9—Private and Public Investment in Canada—Outlook 1961, a report summarizing the results of a recent survey of capital spending intentions, is tabled by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who states that capital expenditure plans for all sectors of the company, as outlined in the report, involve total outlays in 1961 of \$8,336,000,000, exceeding the previous year's total by more than \$100,000,000 (p. 2806).

Sending of a fact finding delegation to Cuba by the British Columbia Federation of Labour is not objected to by the Government, Acting Prime Minister Howard Green says in reply to a question (p. 2808).

Administration of the unemployment insurance fund has been generally tightened up, the Minister of Labour informs a questioner (p. 2809). Regulations regarding casual employment and contract of service provisions are being strictly enforced, and the addition to the staff of 40 enforcement officers has made it possible to extend spot checking operations. As a result of these measures, the incidence of fraud has been reduced, the Minister states.

If unemployed Hamilton man undertook "of his own volition to disclose his personal affairs . . . on a national television broadcast and in so doing created a completely false impression," it was quite proper for the NES office in that city to supply facts to the Minister, Hon. Michael Starr says when questioned (p. 2810).

Main estimates of the Department of Labour, totalling \$136,497,933, presented by the Minister of Labour to the House in committee of supply (p. 2811). Of this sum, the Department is asking for \$33,879,953 and the Unemployment Insurance Commission for \$102,617,980. Of the \$33,879,953 for the Department of Labour, \$26,600,000 is required to carry out the purposes of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, the Minister explains. The sum required for the UIC

includes the Government's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund of \$57,000,000, he says.

A tribute to the retired Deputy Minister of Labour, Arthur H. Brown, and good wishes to his successor, George V. Haythorne, are expressed by the Leader of the Opposition (p. 2818).

March 10—Debate on motion for second reading of Bill C-71, respecting the Civil Service of Canada, resumes (p. 2860). Motion agreed to and Bill read the second time (p. 2881).

Motion for appointment of special committee to consider Bill C-71 is agreed to after amendment (p. 2882).

Debate on Department of Labour estimates resumes (p. 2882).

March 13—Bill C-75, to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, to define the words "employer" and "employee" and, through the use of more general terms, to place the service contract and the rental of work in the category of insurable employment, introduced by a private member and read the first time (p. 2903).

Motion to adjourn the House in order to discuss a "matter of urgent public importance," the displacement of 160 employees of the CNR in Montreal through the substitution of contract labour, introduced by Lionel Chevrier (Laurier) (p. 2907).

Letter from unemployed Hamilton man who appeared on television program on unemployment, with affidavit attached, will be tabled, the Minister of Labour agrees (p. 2912).

March 14—Efforts are being made to find employment for about 120 members of the cleaning and maintenance staff of two old office buildings that are being vacated by the CNR in Montreal, the Minister of Transport tells a questioner (p. 2957).

Motion to refer Bill C-71, respecting the Civil Service of Canada, to the special committee established to consider the bill is agreed to (p. 2958).

Resolution preceding introduction of a measure to authorize the Minister of Labour to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide for the sharing of costs of carrying out programs of vocational rehabilitation for disabled persons, the establishment of a national advisory council on the rehabilitation of disabled persons, and other matters connected with rehabilitation, is moved by the Minister of Labour and agreed to (p. 2988). After an explanatory statement by the Minister and discussion, the House adjourns without question put (p. 2993).

March 15—*Balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund* on February 28, 1961, based on cost price of securities was \$240,-627,927; based on par value, \$253,029,500; and based on market value, \$210,556,168.75, the Minister of Finance says in reply to a question (p. 3006).

Second reading of Bill C-73, to amend the Income Tax Act, moved by the Minister of Finance (p. 3018). After debate the House adjourns without question put (p. 3027).

March 16—*A statement that legislation on portable pensions will be introduced in the near future*, made by the Director of the Legislation Branch of the Department of Labour, "had no reference to federal legislation at this time, but dealt only with the possibility of provincial legislation in this field," the Minister of Labour tells a questioner (p. 3033).

Debate on second reading of Bill C-73, to amend the Income Tax Act, is resumed (p. 3036). After considerable further discussion, the Bill is read the second time and the House goes into committee (p. 3046). After discussion in committee, the Bill is reported and third reading is deferred (p. 3061).

March 17—*Bill C-73*, to amend the Income Tax Act, read the third time and passed (p. 3090).

March 20—*First volume of the findings of the Royal Commission on transportation will be available early in April*, the Prime Minister says he has been informed (p. 3126).

Motion of non-confidence condemning the provision for double depreciation announced last December as ineffective in dealing with the problems of depressed areas is moved by the Leader of the Opposition (p. 3138). An amendment by Walter Pitman (Peterborough) is not accepted by the Speaker (p. 3140). After long debate the House adjourns without question put (p. 3167).

March 21—*Debate resumes on non-confidence motion* by the Leader of the Opposition (p. 3176). After further lengthy debate, the amendment is defeated 161 to 49 (p. 3202).

Grievance is raised, during debate on motion for supply, about the application of Unemployment Insurance Regulations that imposes disqualification from receipt of benefits because of the absence of a contract of employment (p. 3212).

March 22—*Of 41 employees laid off at the ordnance depot in Montreal since August 10, 1960, eight have since been rehired*, the Associate Minister of National Defence says in reply to a question (p. 3219).

Wage rate paid to temporary carpenters at Camp Borden is \$2.40 an hour. The rate set for such a classification by the most recent survey conducted by the Department of Labour is \$2.50 effective April 1, 1960 and \$2.55 effective July 1, 1960, and these new rates will be applied as soon as Treasury Board authority is received, the Associate Minister of National Defence replies to a question (p. 3221).

Value of orders placed with 16 shipyards during the past five months is \$36,279,399 for 21 ships, the Minister of Transport informs a questioner (p. 3223).

The unemployment problem has to be attacked by an expansion in the money supply, by an increase in purchasing power, and by calling on the people of this nation to invest their own money in the productive resources of our own country, says Hazen Argue (Assiniboia) during debate on a motion for interim supply. "This policy should be followed by one of price regulations when necessary in order to prevent an increase in the general price level." (p. 3237)

The Government should bring together various members of the textile industry and assist them in the formation of a textile co-ordinating council, suggests Hon. Lionel Chevrier (Laurier) in the same debate (p. 3240).

The Minister of Finance should say whether it is possible to develop policies that will provide full employment, as has been asserted by the Governor of the Bank of Canada, says Hon. Paul Martin (Essex East) in the same debate (p. 3245).

March 23—*Extension of the period for the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program of May 31* has been decided on by the Government, the Minister of Labour announces (p. 3251). By March 21 this program had provided direct, on-site employment for more than 105,000 men, according to figures supplied by the municipalities, and off-site employment is estimated to have been provided for an equal number, the Minister says.

Winter works program in national parks will be extended from March 31 to May 31, the Government has decided, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources announces (p. 3251).

The estimate of 105,000 jobs on-site and 105,000 jobs off-site represents 4,636,972 man days of work, the Minister of Labour replies to a question (p. 3252).

Housing starts in 1961 up to the end of February in municipalities of 5,000 population or more numbered 7,861, of which 3,967 took place during February, which is an increase of 86.2 per cent over

the figure for February 1960, the Minister of Public Works says in reply to a question (p. 3254). Requests for NHA loans up to March 17 have increased to 9,937, in comparison with the figure of 1,473 a year ago, he adds.

March 27—*The Hong Kong authorities* are not willing at this time to introduce a system of voluntary restraints on their exports to Canada, the Minister of Finance says in a report of a visit of a team of officials to Hong Kong to discuss trade relations between that colony and Canada, with particular reference to certain textile products (p. 3352). It will now be for the Canadian Government to consider what steps need to be taken in the matter, bearing in mind the need for avoiding disruption of the Canadian market and the system of voluntary restraints on exports to Canada maintained by Japan, the Minister says.

Wage rate paid to carpenters constructing the RCAF radar base at Moosonee is \$1.85 an hour, which is the rate set out in the labour conditions that form part of the construction contract, the Minister of Defence Production says in reply to a question (p. 3397). The men are charged \$3 a day for room and board, he says.

March 28—*Motion for adjournment to discuss* a matter of urgent public importance, "the need for the Government to remove the present state of confusion in the uranium industry by making an immediate statement of policy," is not accepted by the Speaker (p. 3403). The mover was Hazen Argue (Assiniboia).

Undertaking to purchase 12,000 tons of uranium from the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company between March 31, 1963 and December 31, 1966, contained in letters of intent but not a formal contract, will be honoured by the British authorities, the Minister of Trade and Commerce says he has every hope (p. 3404).

No application for assistance has been made to the Minister of National Revenue by Grand'Mere Knitting Mills and Grand'Mere Handicraft, and the Minister has not asked for special measures to be taken in their favour, as any steps taken are intended for the textile industry in general, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister says in reply to a question (p. 3408). The mills were previously reported to have closed down, throwing 300 persons out of work.

Debate resumes on Department of Labour estimates (p. 3415).

Provision for an amount of \$65,000 to supplement the main estimates for the Special Services Branch of the Department of Labour is designed to provide the sums that have been spent on the winter work

publicity campaign, and it has nothing to do with the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, the Minister of Finance says in reply to a question (p. 3417).

Estimate covering winter work publicity program agreed to (p. 3422), payments to provinces under Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (p. 3423), and Unemployment Insurance Commission (p. 3436).

March 29—*No vacancies* for table glove cutters are listed by local employers at the Prescott office of the National Employment Service, but 13 persons are registered for employment in this trade with the Montreal office and are receiving unemployment insurance benefit, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question. The NES clearance system brings to the attention of suitable workers registered at other offices job opportunities that cannot be filled from the local labour supply at Prescott, he adds (p. 3453).

Neither the engineering nor the economic survey of the proposed Chignecto canal has been completed, the Minister of Public Works tells a questioner (p. 3453).

Many thousands will be employed in the 1961 Census, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce says in reply to a question on the recruitment of census workers (p. 3455).

The numbers of claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at January 31 in the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 were, respectively: 785,071; 782,542; and 846,940, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour tells a questioner (p. 3456).

Motion to adjourn to discuss the decision of the Board of Transport Commissioners to allow an increase in freight rates on grain moving from Georgian Bay to eastern ports is refused by the Speaker (p. 3457).

Canadian Pacific Air Lines does its engine and airframe overhauls in its own plant and does not carry out 85 per cent of its overhauls outside Canada, as was recently reported in a newspaper, the Minister of Transport tells a questioner (p. 3461).

Statistics on the number of persons registered for employment at 12 local offices of the National Employment Service on March 16, 1961 are given by the Minister of Labour in reply to a question (p. 3476).

National figures on registrations for employment are published, when compiled, in the LABOUR GAZETTE, broken down into several occupational categories, the Minister of Labour says in reply to a question (p. 3477).

The House adjourns until April 10.

Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, 1960

Survey of individual union locals provides breakdown of union membership in Canada—almost million and half—by industry, province, labour market area

Labour unions in Canada had approximately 1,459,000 members at the beginning of 1960, according to survey returns received by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour directly from national and international union headquarters, central labour congresses and independent local organizations.

The data obtained from the survey were published in the 1960 edition of *Labour Organizations in Canada*, a handbook that contains statistical tables on union membership and a comprehensive directory of labour organizations with names of their principal officers and publications, and the distribution of their locals. The statistical data contained in the handbook are Canada-wide totals broken down by congress affiliation and type and size of union.

The tables on following pages supplement that information by showing the distribution of union membership in Canada by industry, province and labour market area. The tables are based on a separate survey directed at the beginning of the year to individual union locals across the country. In this survey, each union local was requested to report the total number of its members, and the industry and location in which all or most of them were employed. Some locals, accounting for about 7 per cent of the membership total, indicated that their members were dispersed throughout several locations in different areas or provinces, and these locals are classified separately in the accompanying tables.

The first of the four tables shows the distribution of union membership by industry on the basis of the DBS Standard Industrial Classification (1948). The data in this table are shown for the most part on the "major group" level. In instances where more detail could usefully be provided, care was taken to adhere to combinations of recognized industrial sub-groups. For the railway industry, which is not further subdivided in the standard classification system, subtotals are provided to show the division of membership between the operating and non-operating sectors.

Included as a supplement to the first table, Table 2 shows in alphabetical order the names of international, national and regional unions or independent local organizations that account for more than one-

tenth of the union membership within the industry groups. The table thus does not necessarily show all organizations active within any particular industry group, but only those having more than 10 per cent of the organized workers in the group.

In Table 3 union membership in Canada is broken down by province, and Table 4 shows its distribution by labour market area. The boundaries of the labour market areas dealt with in Table 4 are broader than those of the centres for which the areas are named. In general, a labour market area corresponds to the area served by a local office of the National Employment Service. In some cases labour market areas consist of two or more NES local office areas. These composite areas are identified by an asterisk and the local office areas they comprise are listed in the Appendix to Table 4.

The 1960 membership total of approximately 1,459,000 was about the same as the total recorded a year earlier. The 1960 figure, however, no longer includes some 16,000 members of the National Unemployment Insurance Commission Association, the Civil Service Association of Alberta and the Newfoundland Government Employees' Association, which passed from the scope of the survey after their withdrawal from the Canadian Labour Congress. The 1960 survey, on the other hand, included for the first time the newly formed Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woods Workers, an independent organization claiming close to 14,000 members.

At the beginning of 1960 nearly 7,000 union locals were active in Canada, and although the survey met with a generally excellent response, not all of the locals supplied the required data. The number of locals from which no information was on hand appears in Tables 1 and 3. The corresponding entry for these locals in the membership column in Tables 1 and 3 represents the difference between the Canada-wide membership total based on the survey of union headquarters mentioned earlier and the membership reported by the responding locals.

The information for this article was obtained by the Collective Bargaining Section of the Economics and Research Branch from local union secretaries, whose co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The uneven quality of the basic source data and the practical difficulties inherent in the processing of the returns necessarily reduce the accuracy of the results. The

statistics presented here, therefore, indicate only in a broad and approximate way the industrial and geographic distribution of organized labour in Canada.

TABLE 1—UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY, 1960

Industry	Locals	Membership
Logging*	20	58,100
Fishing	11	5,300
Mining	183	57,800
Metal.....	99	37,600
Fuels.....	47	12,500
Non-metal.....	23	7,000
Quarrying.....	14	700
Manufacturing	2,083	561,400
Food.....	215	46,200
Beverages.....	60	9,500
Tobacco products.....	9	5,600
Rubber products.....	27	13,000
Leather products.....	55	9,700
Textile products.....	105	28,000
Clothing.....	113	44,000
Wood products.....	127	28,700
Paper products.....	275	61,700
Printing and publishing.....	175	30,700
Iron and steel products.....	382	94,000
Transportation equipment.....	146	80,600
Non-ferrous metal products.....	74	29,300
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	95	41,000
Non-metallic mineral products.....	96	14,800
Products of petroleum and coal.....	19	4,700
Chemical products.....	80	15,200
Miscellaneous industries.....	30	4,700
Construction	540	156,300
Transportation, storage, communication	1,490	296,400
Air transport and airports.....	56	7,000
Railways.....	1,104	159,600
<i>Running trades</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>35,300</i>
<i>Non-operating unions</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>124,300</i>
Buses and street cars.....	52	18,000
Water transport and incidental services.....	70	37,100
Other transport.....	37	23,700
Storage.....	15	4,800
Communication.....	156	46,200
Public utilities	118	32,900
Trade	151	42,000
Finance, insurance, real estate	4	200
Service	1,390	180,800
Community or public service.....	164	36,900
Government service.....	1,014	98,800
Recreation service.....	75	18,100
Business service.....	21	2,100
Personal service.....	116	24,900
Industry not reported	41	12,500
No return	774	55,500
Totals	6,805	1,459,200

*Includes some sawmilling.

TABLE 2—UNION REPRESENTATION WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1960

Industry Group	Unions Comprising More Than 10 Per Cent of the Total Reported Membership in Industry Group (in Alphabetical Order)
Logging	Carpenters (AFL-CIO/CLC) Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woods Workers (Ind.) Woodworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fishing	Native Brotherhood of B.C. (Ind.) United Fishermen (Ind.)
Mining	
Metal	Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Fuels	Mine Workers (Ind.)
Non-metal	Mining Employees' Federation (CNTU) Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Quarrying	Cement Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Chemical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Manufacturing	
Food	Bakery Workers (CLC) Packinghouse Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Beverages	Association des Employes de Molson (Ind.) Brewery Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) CLC-chartered locals Distillery Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Tobacco products	Tobacco Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Rubber products	CLC-chartered locals Rubber Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Leather products	Leather and Plastic Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Leather and Shoe Workers' Federation (CNTU) Packinghouse Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Textile products	Textile Federation (CNTU) Textile Workers' Union (AFL-CIO/CLC) United Textile Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Clothing	Amalgamated Clothing Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Ladies Garment Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Wood products	Carpenters (AFL-CIO/CLC) Upholsterers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Woodworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Paper products	Papermakers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Pulp and Paper Workers' Federation (CNTU)
Printing and publishing	Bookbinders (AFL-CIO/CLC) Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO/CLC) Printing Pressmen (AFL-CIO/CLC) Typographical Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Iron and steel products	Auto Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Transportation equipment	Auto Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Non-ferrous metal products	Metal Trades' Federation (CNTU) Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Electrical apparatus and supplies	I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Northern Electric Employees (Ind.) U.E. (Ind.)
Non-metallic mineral products	Cement Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Chemical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Glass and Ceramic Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Products of petroleum and coal	Oil Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)

TABLE 2—UNION REPRESENTATION WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1960 (Cont'd)

Industry Group	Unions Comprising More Than 10 Per cent of the Total Reported Membership in Industry Group (in Alphabetical Order)
Chemical products	Chemical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) CNTU-chartered locals Mine Workers (Ind.) Oil Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Miscellaneous industries	Auto Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Chemical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) I.U.E. (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Construction	Carpenters (AFL-CIO/CLC) Labourers (AFL-CIO/CLC) Plumbers (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Transportation, storage, communication	
Air transport and airports	Air Line Pilots (Ind.) Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC) TCA Sales Employees (Ind.)
Railways	
<i>Running trades</i>	Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO/CLC) Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)
<i>Non-operating unions</i>	Maintenance of Way (AFL-CIO/CLC) Railway Carmen (AFL-CIO/CLC) Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC) Railway, Transport and General Workers (CLC)
Buses and streetcars	Railway, Transport and General Workers (CLC) Street Railway Employees (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Water transport and incidental services	I.L.A. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Seafarers (AFL-CIO)
Other transport	Teamsters (Ind.)
Storage	Teamsters (Ind.)
Communication	B.C. Telephone Workers (Ind.) Canadian Telephone Employees (Ind.) I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Traffic Employees (Ind.)
Public utilities	I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Public Service Employees (CLC)
Trade	Retail Clerks (AFL-CIO/CLC) Retail, Wholesale Employees (AFL-CIO/CLC) Teamsters (Ind.)
Service	
Community or public service	Building Service Employees (AFL-CIO/CLC) Public Employees (CLC) Service Employees Federation (CNTU)
Government service	B.C. Government Employees (CLC) Firefighters (AFL-CIO/CLC) Postal Employees (CLC) Public Employees (CLC)
Recreation service	Authors and Artists (CLC) Musicians (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Business service	CLC-chartered locals CNTU-chartered locals I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO/CLC) Office Employees (AFL-CIO/CLC)
Personal service	Hotel Employees (AFL-CIO/CLC) Railway, Transport and General Workers (CLC)

TABLE 3—UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCE, 1960

Province	Number of Locals	Locals Reporting	
		Number	Membership
Newfoundland.....	118	99	31,300
Prince Edward Island.....	29	28	1,500
Nova Scotia.....	333	302	41,400
New Brunswick.....	288	253	26,600
Quebec.....	1,500	1,280	354,300
Ontario.....	2,648	2,341	556,200
Manitoba.....	310	282	61,200
Saskatchewan.....	380	336	41,900
Alberta.....	390	350	60,000
British Columbia.....	784	739	194,800
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	9	7	600
Two or more provinces*	16	16	33,900
No return.....		774	55,500
Totals.....	6,805	6,805	1,459,200

*Mainly Seafarers, Railroad Telegraphers, Commercial Telegraphers, and Actors' Equity.

TABLE 4—UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LABOUR MARKET AREA, 1960

Labour Market Area	Locals	Membership	Areas Having Under 1,000 Members
Newfoundland			
Corner Brook.....	24	3,200	
Grand Falls.....	20	2,200	
St. John's.....	51	11,700	
Two or more areas.....	3	14,000	
Prince Edward Island			
Charlottetown.....	20	1,200	Summerside
Nova Scotia			
Amherst.....	14	1,100	Bridgewater, Inverness, Liverpool, Springhill, Yarmouth
Halifax.....	90	14,900	
Kentville.....	22	1,400	
New Glasgow.....	42	4,400	
Sydney.....	79	15,500	
Truro.....	18	1,100	
Two or more areas.....	4	800	
New Brunswick			
Bathurst.....	17	1,700	Minto, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock
Campbellton.....	22	2,500	
Edmundston.....	17	1,300	
Fredericton.....	24	1,400	
Moncton.....	47	5,900	
Newcastle.....	11	1,400	
Saint John.....	78	9,100	
Two or more areas.....	4	900	
Quebec			
Asbestos.....	3	2,100	Maniwaki, Mont Laurier, Montmagny
Beauharnois.....	9	1,200	
Buckingham.....	11	1,100	
Drummondville.....	18	3,800	
Farnham—Granby*.....	37	5,500	
Gaspé.....	12	1,600	
Hull* (included with Ottawa, Ont.).....			
Joliette.....	26	2,600	
La Tuque.....	10	1,400	
Lac St. Jean*.....	81	12,000	
Lachute—Stc. Therese*.....	14	2,100	
Montreal*.....	458	204,800	
Quebec—Levis*.....	140	29,600	
Quebec North Shore*.....	31	10,300	
Rimouski.....	14	1,500	
Riviere du Loup.....	20	1,400	
Rouyn—Val d'Or*.....	32	4,100	
St. Hyacinthe.....	23	4,500	
St. Jean.....	25	2,900	
Ste. Agathe—St. Jerome*.....	17	2,700	
Shawinigan.....	32	5,900	
Sherbrooke*.....	68	9,500	
Sorel.....	11	2,600	
Thetford—Megantic—St. Georges*.....	24	4,100	
Trois Rivières*.....	57	9,700	
Valleyfield.....	20	3,100	
Victoriaville.....	25	3,400	
Two or more areas.....	16	12,300	

TABLE 4—UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LABOUR MARKET AREA, 1960 (Cont'd)

Labour Market Area	Locals	Membership	Areas Having Under 1,000 Members
Ontario			
Belleville—Trenton*	45	5,200	Arnprior, Barrie, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Collingwood, Gananoque, Goderich, Hawkesbury, Leamington, Lindsay, Listowel, Midland, Napanee, Parry Sound, Perth, Picton, Renfrew, Sioux Lookout, Sturgeon Falls, Walkerton
Brampton.....	13	1,100	
Brantford.....	51	8,800	
Brockville.....	17	2,500	
Chatham.....	22	2,900	
Cobourg.....	18	1,200	
Cornwall.....	35	8,100	
Fort Frances.....	20	1,300	
Fort William—Port Arthur*	109	25,100	
Galt.....	47	4,500	
Guelph.....	42	5,200	
Hamilton.....	149	45,800	
Kapuskasing.....	11	5,500	
Kenora.....	31	3,500	
Kingston.....	39	6,300	
Kitchener.....	56	9,800	
London.....	96	17,600	
Niagara Peninsula*	170	28,300	
North Bay.....	41	4,000	
Orillia.....	14	1,000	
Oshawa.....	41	18,100	
Ottawa—Hull*	123	25,200	
Owen Sound.....	20	1,700	
Pembroke.....	25	2,400	
Peterborough.....	48	8,200	
Prescott.....	8	1,300	
St. Thomas.....	44	3,300	
Sarnia.....	36	7,900	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	47	12,200	
Simcoe.....	16	1,100	
Smiths Falls.....	17	1,300	
Stratford.....	34	2,300	
Sudbury*	66	30,500	
Timmins—Kirkland Lake*	63	6,400	
Toronto*	477	171,900	
Wallaceburg.....	4	1,000	
Windsor.....	85	34,000	
Woodstock—Tillsonburg*	26	3,400	
Two or more areas.....	20	32,800	
Manitoba			
Brandon.....	39	2,000	Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas
Flin Flon.....	11	2,700	
Winnipeg.....	201	53,700	
Two or more areas.....	3	1,500	
Saskatchewan			
Moose Jaw.....	44	4,500	Estevan, Lloydminster, Swift Current
North Battleford.....	16	1,100	
Prince Albert.....	33	2,900	
Regina.....	82	14,800	
Saskatoon.....	89	10,900	
Weyburn.....	9	1,100	
Yorkton.....	27	1,700	
Two or more areas.....	7	3,000	
Alberta			
Blairmore.....	11	1,600	Edson, Red Deer
Calgary.....	107	23,800	
Drumheller.....	19	1,400	
Edmonton.....	134	26,400	
Lethbridge.....	33	2,800	
Medicine Hat.....	26	2,600	
Two or more areas.....	2	1,800	
British Columbia			
Central Vancouver Island*	59	14,500	Chilliwack, Dawson Creek, Princeton, Quesnel
Cranbrook.....	24	3,600	
Kamloops.....	29	2,700	
Kitimat.....	10	1,900	
Okanagan Valley*	59	6,400	
Prince George.....	27	3,600	
Prince Rupert.....	36	3,300	
Trail—Nelson*	36	5,400	
Vancouver—New Westminster*	337	135,800	
Victoria.....	90	14,500	
Two or more areas.....	3	1,500	

*Indicates labour market area comprising two or more N.E.S. local office areas.
See Appendix.

LABOUR MARKET AREAS COMPRISING TWO OR MORE LOCAL OFFICE AREAS

Labour market areas appear in bold type, followed by names of the component N.E.S. local office areas in light type.

Québec

Farnham-Granby: Cowansville, Farnham, Granby. **Gaspé:** Causapscal, Chandler, Gaspé, Matane, New Richmond. **Lac St. Jean:** Chicoutimi, Dolbeau, Jonquière, Port Alfred, Roberval, Ville d'Alma. **Lachute-St Thérese:** Lachute, Ste Thérèse. **Montreal:** Montréal, Ste Anne de Bellevue. **Québec-Lévis:** Lévis, Québec. **Quebec North Shore:** Baie Comeau, Forestville, La Malbaie, Sept Iles. **Rouyn-Val d'Or:** Rouyn, Val d'Or. **Ste Agathe-St Jérôme:** Ste Agathe, St Jérôme. **Sherbrooke:** Magog, Sherbrooke. **Thetford-Mégantic-St Georges:** Mégantic, Thetford Mines, Ville St Georges. **Trois Rivières:** Louiseville, Trois Rivières.

Ontario

Belleville-Trenton: Belleville, Trenton. **Fort William-Port Arthur:** Fort William, Port Arthur. **Niagara Peninsula:** Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, Welland. **Ottawa-Hull:** Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont. **Sudbury:** Elliot Lake, Sudbury. **Timmins-Kirkland Lake:** Kirkland Lake, Timmins. **Toronto:** Long Branch, Newmarket, Oakville, Toronto, Weston. **Woodstock-Tillsonburg:** Tillsonburg, Woodstock.

British Columbia

Central Vancouver Island: Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni. **Okanagan Valley:** Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon. **Trail-Nelson:** Nelson, Trail. **Vancouver-New Westminster:** Mission City, New Westminster, Vancouver.

Working Conditions in Manufacturing, 1960

Proportion of plant workers in Canadian manufacturing industry with standard work week of 40 hours or less has remained constant at 70 per cent for past three years; but proportion on five-day week has risen from 88 to 90 per cent

For the past three years the proportion of plant employees in the Canadian manufacturing industry working 40 hours a week or less has remained constant at 70 per cent; the proportion was 58 per cent in 1955. During the same three years the proportion of plant employees on a five-day week increased from 88 to 90 per cent in 1960; in 1955 this proportion was 84 per cent.

In the 1955-60 period, the proportion of office workers in manufacturing on a 37½-hour week has risen from 38 to 43 per cent; 95 per cent of office workers in the industry are now on a five-day week.

This information comes from *Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1960*, a report just issued by the Economics and Research Branch (see box).

Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1960

Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1960, a 160-page report just issued by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, contains information on such working conditions as the standard work week, vacations with pay, paid statutory holidays, pension plans, group life insurance plans, sickness and accident leave benefit plans, daily rest periods, overtime pay policies and the extent of collective agreements. The industries covered are: manufacturing, mining, land and air transportation, storage, public utilities, communications, municipal public works, hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning, retail and wholesale trade, and finance and insurance.

The report draws together in tabular form the information obtained from the Annual

Survey of Working Conditions, conducted by The Working Conditions and Social Analysis Section of the Economics and Research Branch on May 1, 1960. The statistical tables summarize the information received from more than 16,000 employing establishments. Of the 1,973,000 workers employed by these establishments, 540,000 were classified as office workers and 1,433,000 as plant or non-office workers.

Information on working conditions in manufacturing for all Canada is given in the accompanying article. Information on working conditions in each of the other industries listed above may be obtained from the report, available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa (catalogue No. L2-1560) at 25 cents a copy.

Plant workers in the more than 8,000 manufacturing establishments covered by the Branch's 1960 survey numbered 809,736, and office workers employed in the establishments that responded numbered 234,618.

Summaries of selected working conditions in manufacturing in the years 1955 to 1960, for plant and office workers respectively,

are given in the accompanying Tables 1 and 2. The percentages given in these tables are the proportions that the employees of establishments reporting specific items bear to the total of employees in all establishments replying to the survey questionnaire. They are not necessarily the proportions of employees actually covered by the various provisions.

Plant Workers

In 1960 and in the two preceding years, a work week of 40 hours or less was the standard for 70 per cent of plant workers; in 1955 less than 60 per cent had a sched-

uled work week of 40 hours or less. A five-day week was the standard for 90 per cent of plant employees in 1960 compared with 84 per cent in 1955.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF SELECTED WORKING CONDITIONS OF PLANT EMPLOYEES IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING

	Percentage of Plant Employees					
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Standard Weekly Hours						
40 and under.....	70	70	70	66	62	58
Over 40 and under 44.....	10	9	9	11	11	11
44.....	4	5	4	5	6	7
45.....	8	8	8	9	9	11
Over 45 and under 48.....	1	1	2	2	2	2
48.....	4	4	4	4	6	7
Over 48.....	3	3	3	3	4	4
Employees on a 5-day week.....	90	89	88	88	86	84
Vacations with Pay—						
Two weeks.....	86 ⁽¹⁾	94	95	95	92	92
After: 1 year or less.....	20	23	23	18	15	15
2 years.....	14	14	14	13	11	11
3 years.....	26	28	28	30	28	27
4-5 years.....	25	26	28	31	34	35
Other periods.....	1	3	2	3	4	4
Three weeks.....	72 ⁽¹⁾	71	73	68	63	60
After: Less than 10 years.....	6	5	4	1	1	1
10 years.....	11	8	8	5	3	2
11-14 years.....	4	4	4	2	1	1
15 years.....	45	47	50	51	47	43
20 years.....	2	3	4	5	6	6
Other periods.....	4	4	3	4	5	7
Four weeks.....	31 ⁽¹⁾	26	16	12	10	7
After: 25 years.....	25	22	12	10	7	6
Other periods.....	6	4	4	2	3	1
Vacations which do not vary with length of service.....	12 ⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾
One week.....	5					
Two weeks.....	7					
Paid Statutory Holidays	96⁽²⁾	95	97	97	94	94
1 to 5.....	10	10	10	11	12	14
6.....	5	7	6	7	8	13
7.....	8	9	11	11	12	11
8.....	53	52	52	54	52	47
9.....	15	14	15	11	8	7
More than 9.....	3	3	3	3	2	2
Pension and Insurance Plans						
Pension plans.....	68	67	69	69	65	61
Group life insurance.....	87	88	90	89	87	86
Wage loss insurance.....	67 ⁽³⁾	75	82	79	77	75

⁽¹⁾ In the questionnaires used in the surveys for 1959 and previous years no distinction was made between vacation policies which provided for increasing vacation periods as service increased and vacation policies which provided for vacations of one stated period regardless of length of service. In 1960, this variation of policy was provided for in the survey questionnaire. In comparing the statistics on vacations for 1960 with those of previous years the percentages of employees shown as being granted vacations under either of these two policy types must be added together.

⁽²⁾ In 1960 respondents who employed 2 per cent of the total number of plant employees covered by the survey reported that they provided for paid statutory holidays for their employees but did not give the number of such holidays.

⁽³⁾ The wording of the question dealing with wage loss insurance in the 1960 survey questionnaire made a rigid distinction between insurance plans which provided compensation for wage loss due to sickness and other forms of sick leave plans. In previous years this distinction was not so finely drawn and it is probable that some respondents included as wage-loss insurance plans, sick leave plans which did not have the attributes of an "insurance" plan.

In the six years covered by Table 1 there have been marked increases in the percentages of plant workers who receive paid vacations of three weeks. In 1960, 72 per cent of plant employees were in establishments that provided holidays of three weeks, whereas in 1955 only 60 per cent were in this position.

During the same period the length of service required before the granting of a paid vacation of three weeks was also shortened in many cases. In 1955 only 4 per cent of plant workers were given such vacations prior to having had 15 years service; in 1960, however, 20 per cent of

the workers covered by the survey received three weeks vacation with pay after service of less than 15 years. Note, however, that 15 years is still the period of service most commonly required to qualify for a paid vacation of three weeks.

Paid vacations of four weeks, usually after service of 25 years, were provided for in establishments employing 31 per cent of the plant employees covered by the survey; this compares with 7 per cent in 1955.

The proportion of plant workers who are granted eight or more statutory or public holidays has risen from 56 per cent in 1955 to 71 per cent in 1960.

Office Employees

The proportion of office employees in firms having provisions for a four-week paid vacation after 25 years service rose from 6 per cent in 1955 to 28 per cent in 1960.

In 1955, eight or more statutory holidays were granted to 81 per cent of office workers; in 1956 this proportion rose to 85 per cent and has shown only minor changes since that time.

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF SELECTED WORKING CONDITIONS OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING

	Percentage of Office Employees					
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Standard Weekly Hours						
Under 37½	27	27	26	23	22	22
37½	43	42	41	41	41	38
Over 37½ and under 40	8	9	10	9	10	12
40	18	18	19	22	21	20
Over 40	4	4	4	5	6	8
Employees on a 5-day week	95	95	93	92	91	89
Vacations with Pay						
Two weeks	90 ⁽¹⁾	98	99	99	99	99
After: 1 year or less	79	89	89	91	90	90
2 years	7	6	6	5	5	5
3 years	1	2	1	1	1	1
5 years	2	1	2	1	2	1
Other periods	1		1	1	1	2
Three weeks	83 ⁽¹⁾	82	82	76	72	69
After: Less than 10 years	7	6	5	3	2	2
10 years	22	17	16	12	8	3
11 to 14 years	4	6	4	2	1	
15 years	46	49	52	52	51	51
20 years	2	2	3	4	6	7
Other periods	2	2	2	3	4	6
Four weeks	37 ⁽¹⁾	32	20	16	13	8
After: 25 years	28	25	14	12	9	6
Other periods	9	7	6	4	4	2
Vacations which do not increase with length of service	10 ⁽¹⁾	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1 week	1					
2 weeks	9					
Paid Statutory Holidays	99⁽²⁾	99	98	100	99	99
1 to 6	4	5	4	4	4	7
7	7	8	9	10	10	11
8	60	58	58	61	61	61
9	22	23	22	20	17	15
More than 9	5	5	5	5	7	5
Pension and Insurance Plans						
Pension plans	81	82	83	81	78	74
Group life insurance	94	93	94	94	91	90
Wage loss insurance	39 ⁽³⁾	54	63	63	58	59

(1) See Table 1, footnote 1.

(2) In 1960 respondents who employed 1 per cent of the total number of office employees in manufacturing covered by the survey reported that they provided for paid statutory holidays for their employees but did not give the number of such holidays.

(3) See Table 1, footnote 3.

In the six-year period 1955-60, a standard work week of 37½ hours has been most frequent for office employees in manufacturing; 38 per cent of those covered by the 1955 survey were in this category and another 22 per cent had a standard work week of less than 37½ hours. In 1960 the comparable percentages were 43 and 27, respectively.

Pension plans are provided in establishments employing 81 per cent of the office employees covered by the 1960 survey; the proportion in 1955 was 74 per cent. In the same comparison, the provision of group life insurance plans has increased from 90 to 94 per cent.

Program for Training Unemployed Workers

Provinces report accumulated total enrolment of 4,295 at January 31, compared with 3,621 year earlier. In addition, when estimated 2,843 enrolled in Quebec are added, 1961 figure becomes 7,138, almost double previous year's figure

At January 31, accumulated enrolment under the program for training unemployed workers, Schedule "M" of the federal-provincial Special Vocational Training Projects Agreement, as reported by participating provinces, was 4,295. In addition, an estimated 2,843 were enrolled in Quebec.

Schedule "M" provides for technical and vocational training for unemployed persons registered with the National Employment Service. Costs of the training are shared by the federal and provincial governments. At the current session of Parliament, the federal contribution was raised for 1960-61 from 50 to 75 per cent, when the number of training days given in a province exceeds 3½ per cent of the adult population. Thereafter, a 75-per-cent federal contribution will be made only when the number of training days exceeds 7 per cent of the adult population.

At January 31 last year, the total reported was 3,621. Quebec was not a participant until December last year, and thus did not figure in the 1960 total; and Newfoundland did not enter the program until October 1960.

When the estimate for Quebec is added, the total at January 31, 1961 becomes 7,138, almost double the previous year's figure.

Table 1 gives the provincial breakdown of enrolments.

Enrolment of women was higher in the western provinces, which, next to Quebec, operate the most centres of training in service trades and business and commercial skills.

Training was being given, at January 31, in 336 centres, and in 70 different trades. Training under Schedule "M" is designed to

retrain unemployed workers for occupations that offer a reasonable opportunity for regular employment.

Table 2 gives a breakdown, by province, of the type of courses offered and the number of centres where training was being given at January 31.

In Quebec, instruction was being offered under the jurisdiction of the Department of Youth, most of it in evening classes; other provinces provide the courses in day classes within the administrative framework of provincial departments of education. In Manitoba and Alberta, both day and evening classes are combined in the program.

Table 1—Program for Training Unemployed Workers: Accumulated Total of Enrolments, by Province, April 1960 to January 31, 1961

Province	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland ⁽¹⁾	146	6	152
Nova Scotia.....	271	142	413
Prince Edward Island...	*	*	*
New Brunswick.....	169	113	282
Quebec ⁽²⁾	(*)	(*)	2,843 ⁽⁴⁾
Ontario ⁽⁵⁾	127	51	178
Manitoba.....	835	391	1,226
Saskatchewan.....	192	250	442
Alberta.....	117	501	618
British Columbia.....	346	638	984
Total.....	2,203	2,092	7,138 ⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ October 1, 1960 to January 31, 1961.

⁽²⁾ December 1, 1960 to January 31, 1961.

⁽³⁾ Breakdown not available.

⁽⁴⁾ Estimated total.

⁽⁵⁾ July 1, 1960 to January 31, 1961.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes Quebec estimate of 2,843.

*No report received.

Table 2—Program for Training Unemployed Workers: Type of Course and Number of Centres where Courses Taught, by Province, January 31, 1961

Type of Course	Number of Centres									
	Total	Nfld.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Business Practice and Commercial.....	40	1	1	—	18	3	3	1	4	9
Construction and Building.....	67	3	1	6	44	—	3	6	1	3
Electricity and Electronics.....	37	2	—	2	25	—	4	—	—	4
Machine Shop and Metal Working.....	54	2	4	1	31	5	4	1	2	4
Service Trades.....	46	—	1	2	18	—	6	3	8	8
Textiles and Dressmaking.....	11	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	1
Vehicle—Mechanics and Operators.....	58	3	1	1	43	—	3	2	—	5
Miscellaneous.....	23	1	—	4	8	—	2	—	1	7
Total.....	336	12	8	18	195	8	25	13	16	41

NOTE: No report received from Prince Edward Island.

(—) Indicates no course.

CCA Submits Brief to Government

Association recommends revision of federal labour code to protect employee's "freedom to work" regardless of membership in a union, clarify law concerning strikes and picketing, and provide for settlement of jurisdictional disputes

Revision of the federal labour code to clarify the law concerning strikes and picketing, to protect an employee's "freedom to work" regardless of union membership, to provide for settlement of jurisdictional disputes, and to prevent work stoppages in essential public services was recommended in a brief submitted by the Canadian Construction Association to the federal Government on March 21.

Another recommendation was that unions should be established by the code as legal entities.

The Association also urged that insurance principles should be adhered to in order to maintain the Unemployment Insurance Fund at an adequate level.

The CCA's proposals designed to increase employment that were included in its brief to the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment were repeated in an appendix to the submission.

The brief expressed disappointment that the Speech from the Throne had not made any reference to a revision of the present Federal Labour Code, which had been passed in 1948. The Association recalled that it had been invited by the Minister of Labour to submit its views concerning that legislation in 1957, and it contended that "action by the federal Government in updating the Code is urgently required."

The brief particularly reiterated a recommendation made by the Association in 1957 for the repeal of Section 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, which excludes "combinations of workmen" from its provisions, unless goods in addition to services are involved. "A number of building trade unions have succeeded in establishing an effective monopoly over the supply of skilled labour. This situation rules out the possibility of equitable relationships between management and labour," the Association stated.

"Monopoly control over the supply of skilled labour by trade unions also adversely affects the freedom of the individual to work without being a member of a union..." the brief said. "The CCA believes that the new Canadian Bill of Rights is incomplete in that it does not yet include protection of the right to work without union affiliation."

The pending formation of the "New Party," and its close relationship to the labour unions pointed to the need for a review of the question of union dues and the Rand Formula method of collecting union funds, the Association said, and "care should be taken to see that such dues are not used as political contributions."

The Association again objected to certain provisions of the fair wage schedule under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour

Act, which, it contended, were in conflict with those established by collective bargaining or by provincial legislation. These provisions constituted an unnecessary extra expense to the taxpayer and had a "serious disruptive effect on other work in the area..."

Unemployment Insurance Act

The Government's intention, expressed in the Speech from the Throne, to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act to "safeguard the basic purposes of the Act, to strengthen the Fund and to correct abuses..." was commended.

The CCA said that it was also concerned about possible abuse of the Fund through the payment of benefit claims to workmen directly affected by the outcome of a labour dispute in the construction industry. The Fund was surely never intended to become a "strike fund," as it had in one particular dispute in the Toronto district not long ago, the brief said.

Another suggestion was that, in order to avoid investment losses, "consideration be given to the future investment of the Fund under conditions similar to those governing Canada Savings Bonds which may be cashed at their face value."

Such measures would not be sufficient to restore the Fund to an adequate level, however. "Sound actuarial principles should be applied if it is to act as an insurance scheme. If it is broadened to constitute in part a welfare program, larger Government contributions to the Fund would be in order."

Labour Legislation

The CCA reaffirmed its support of the joint conference board principle in construction labour relations, and its belief in periodical meetings between representatives of labour and management to discuss matters of mutual concern. It commended the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Labour for their action in bringing together some 30 representatives of employers and unions in a recent meeting to discuss matters of common interest.

The brief referred with approval to changes in labour legislation enacted during 1960 by the governments of Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland; and to amendments to the province's Labour Relations Act then being considered by the Legislature of British Columbia.

"Part II of Bill C-70, the Corporations and Labour Unions Statistics Act now before Parliament, seems to follow the pre-

sent trend and offers protection to union members and to the public against misuse of union funds," the Association said. "The Government is to be commended for taking the initial steps to clarify the operations of international trade unions established in Canada, and for vesting labour unions with the status of legal entities for the purpose of this Bill."

Although the Association recognized that construction operations were generally governed by provincial statutes, it believed that it was "most desirable that federal legislation keep pace with developments," particularly since construction activity often depended on public services and utilities that were subject to federal labour law.

Apprenticeship and Vocational Training

The CCA commended the Government for its recent amending of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, and the Department of Labour for its persevering efforts to help industry and the provincial governments expand apprenticeship and vocational training programs.

The new grants for capital expansion and for operation of training facilities would be most helpful, not only in providing for the needs of the dramatically increasing numbers of young people who would be entering the labour market, but also for those of the unemployed and the older workers whose skill was less and less in demand. The Association said that it was urging the provincial governments to take full advantage of the new grants.

The need for giving greater publicity to the advantages of apprenticeship training were emphasized by the CCA, and in this connection it said that the forthcoming Commonwealth Technical Training Week would be most helpful. Continued efforts throughout the year would be necessary, however, the Association said.

Taxation

Although the Association welcomed the announcement in the budget speech of December 20, 1960 regarding higher capital cost allowances for certain types of capital investment, it said that many of the delegates to its 1961 annual meeting had expressed the opinion that the proposed double depreciation allowances were too limited in duration and scope to have much effect in encouraging capital investment. "Canada's capital cost allowance scales did not compare favourable with those of a number of other leading Western countries," the brief said.

Housing

"The CCA's main interest in the field of housing legislation over the years has been to expand the opportunities for home ownership and the financing of lower-cost houses and rental units," the brief said. It commended the Government's amendment of the National Housing Act during the latter part of 1960, particularly in regard to provision of loans for certain public works, easier terms for individual houses and rental projects, and expanded scope for urban renewal projects.

The Association again advocated the extension of the terms of the NHA to include mortgages for existing houses. Such a provision in United States federal legislation had opened the way for trade-in transactions at reduced rates. "The market for new

houses depends to a significant extent on the ability of present homeowners to sell their houses . . . without financing problems," the CCA pointed out.

The proposed amendment to the Insurance Acts that would allow mortgages on real estate to be increased to 66⅔ per cent of lending value from the present 60 per cent was welcomed by the CCA.

Wintertime Construction

The Association commended the Government for the measures it had taken to promote wintertime construction, but it recommended further encouragement to such construction by means of certain tax incentives. It also suggested that the National Research Council undertake some research into new methods of winter construction.

Industrial Fatalities in Canada during the Fourth Quarter of 1960

Deaths from industrial accidents numbered 197 in fourth quarter, decrease of 150 from previous quarter and of 126 from fourth quarter of 1959. With 38 fatalities each, mining and construction recorded the largest number of deaths

There were 197* industrial fatalities in Canada in the fourth quarter of 1960, according to the latest reports received by the Department of Labour. This is a decrease of 150 from the previous quarter, in which 347 were recorded, including 42 in a supplementary list. In the fourth quarter of the previous year, 323 fatalities were recorded.

During the quarter under review, there was one accident that resulted in the deaths of three or more persons. On October 25, a natural gas explosion in a retail store in Windsor, Ont., killed three employees: the fountain manager and clerk and the assistant chef.

Grouped by industries (see chart page 355) the largest number of fatalities was recorded in mining and construction, each of which had 38.

In mining, there were 24 fatalities in metal mining, 5 in coal mining and 9 in non-metallic mineral mining. During 1959's

fourth quarter, 49 fatalities were listed: 35 in metal mining, 4 in coal mining, and 10 in non-metallic mineral mining. During 1960's third quarter, there were 56 fatalities: 29 in metal mining, 10 in coal mining, and 17 in non-metallic mineral mining.

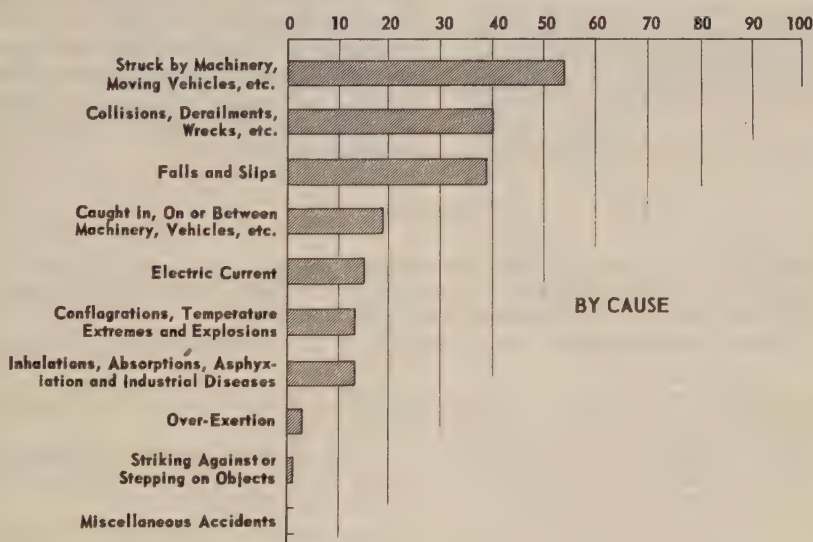
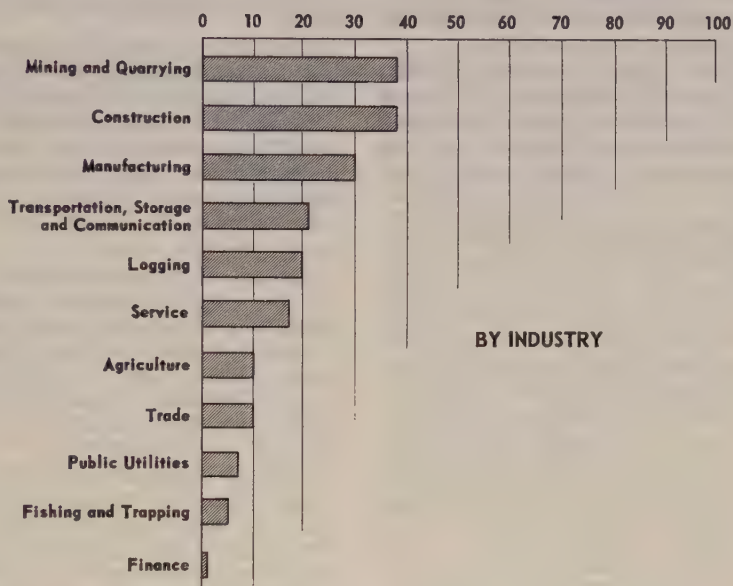
The industrial fatalities recorded in these quarterly articles, prepared by the Working Conditions and Social Analysis Section of the Economics and Research Branch, are those fatal accidents that involved persons gainfully employed and that occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. These include deaths that resulted from industrial diseases as reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

Statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled from reports received from the various Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources. Newspaper reports are used to supplement these data. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, newspaper reports are the Department's only source of information. It is possible, therefore, that coverage in such industries as agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain of the service groups is not as complete as in those industries that are covered by compensation legislation. Similarly, a small number of traffic accidents that are in fact industrial may be omitted from the Department's records because of lack of information in press reports.

*See Tables H-1 and H-2 at back of book. The number of fatalities that occurred during the fourth quarter of 1960 is probably greater than the figures now quoted. Information on accidents which occur but are not reported in time for inclusion in the quarterly articles is recorded in supplementary lists and statistics are amended accordingly. The figures shown include 55 fatalities for which no official reports have been received.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA

Fourth Quarter of 1960



Source: Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

In construction, there were 23 fatalities in buildings and structures, 11 in highways and bridges and 4 in miscellaneous construction. Fatalities recorded in this industry for the same period in 1959 numbered 90: 56 in buildings and structures, 22 in highways and bridges, and 12 in miscellaneous construction. During 1960's third quarter, 69 fatalities were listed: 31 each in buildings and structures and highways and bridges and 7 in miscellaneous construction.

During the quarter, accidents in manufacturing resulted in the deaths of 30 persons; 18 of these were equally distributed in food products, wood products and iron and steel products, 5 were in transportation equipment and 2 in chemical products. During the same period of the previous year (1959), 44 fatalities were reported in manufacturing; of these, 10 were in wood products, 7 in iron and steel products, 6 in food products, 3 in non-ferrous metal products and 2 each in textile products and non-metallic mineral products. Accidents in manufacturing during the third quarter of 1960 resulted in the deaths of 51 persons; of these, 13 were in iron and steel products, 12 in wood products, 7 in paper products, 6 in food products, 3 in chemical products and 2 each in non-ferrous metal products and non-metallic mineral products.

Twenty-one fatalities were recorded in the transportation, storage and communication industry; 7 of these fatal accidents were in local and highway transportation, 6 in water transportation and 5 in railway transportation. During 1959's fourth quarter, 48 deaths were reported, including 19 in local and highway transportation, 11 in railway transportation and 7 in water transportation. Accidents in this industrial grouping during July, August and September 1960 resulted

in the deaths of 54 workers; 18 of the deaths occurred in railway transportation, 17 in local and highway transportation, 8 in water transportation and 5 in air transportation.

During the quarter 20 persons died accidentally in the logging industry; this was a decrease of 20 over the same period of 1959 and of 4 over the third quarter of 1960.

An analysis of the causes of the 197 fatalities recorded during the fourth quarter (see chart page 355) shows that 54 (27 per cent) were listed under the heading "struck by machinery, moving vehicles, etc.", of which 5 were under the heading "struck by tools, machinery, cranes, etc.", 10 under "struck by moving vehicles" and 39 under "struck by other objects".

The cause "collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc." was responsible for 40 deaths: 26 in accidents involving automobiles and trucks, 9 involving tractors and loadmobiles, 3 involving railways and 2 involving aircraft. In the classification "falls and slips", 39 fatalities were recorded, all but two of them from falls to different levels.

Nineteen fatalities were listed in the "caught in, on or between" category; of these 5 involved "tractors and loadmobiles", 4 "mine and quarry cars", 3 "belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc." and 2 each involving "machinery", "hoisting and conveying apparatus" and "automobiles and trucks".

By province of occurrence, the largest number of fatalities was in Ontario, where there were 76. In British Columbia, there were 33; in Quebec 30; and in Alberta, 18.

During the quarter under review, there were 82 fatalities in October, 72 in November and 43 in December.

The imbalance in Canada's current international payments contracted in 1960 to \$1,270 million from a revised estimate of \$1,494 million in 1959, it is shown by advance figures issued last month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The current account deficit was less in 1960 than in any of the past five years except 1958.

Inflows for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises rose to new heights but there was a sharp contraction in inflows of portfolio capital.

By the end of 1960, Canadian liabilities of all kinds to other countries, estimated at \$26.1 billion, exceeded total Canadian assets abroad, \$9.1 billion, by \$17 billion. This compares with net international liabilities of \$15.5 billion at the end of 1959.

Principal elements in the liabilities are the foreign long-term investments in Canada, estimated at \$22.3 billion in 1960 compared with \$20.8 billion in 1959.

The most important single change in the current account in 1960 was the rise in the value of Canadian exports, an increase resulting entirely from rises in exports to overseas countries. These rose by 20 per cent while exports to the United States contracted.

Imports of merchandise were slightly less, both from the United States and overseas.

Labour Legislation of the Past Decade—V

Fifth of series of articles reviewing developments in labour legislation in Canada since 1950 covers laws for regulation of boilers and their operators

Part 5—Industrial Safety and Health (cont'd)

Boiler and Pressure Vessel, and Operating Engineers Legislation

The trend toward uniformity in legislation regulating the use of boilers and pressure vessels and the qualifications of operators continued during the fifties. Although boiler and pressure vessel inspectorates retained their identity, there was a continuation of the trend toward amalgamation with other inspectorates to form safety inspection divisions.

In all provinces, the work of the inspectorates increased substantially as a result of the marked rise in industrial development and in commercial, public and apartment building construction. Another factor responsible for this increased workload was the greater complexity of inspections, which resulted from the manufacture of plants of more complex design and higher pressure.

The sharp increase in the number of new plants during the period brought about a general shortage of qualified operating personnel, which, in turn, presented additional problems in connection with examination and certification.

Special legislation in connection with boilers and pressure vessels and operators has been in effect for many years. As early as 1891, Ontario passed "An Act respecting Stationary Engineers." This Act provided for a board which could "make rules and regulations for... the uniform inspection of steam plant, for the conduct of examinations..." as well as for other matters. The inspection provision, however, was subsequently repealed.

The first comprehensive legislation dealing with boiler inspection, the Manitoba Steam Boiler Inspection Act, was passed in 1894. By 1950,⁶ legislation respecting boilers and pressure vessels and operators had been enacted by the legislatures of all the provinces. In Prince Edward Island, however, the Steam Boiler Act, passed in 1948, continues to be inoperative and is not reviewed in this article.

During the fifties new or replacement Acts came into force in five provinces, there were a number of amendments to the Acts of several provinces, and all provinces made changes in their regulations. The scope of the legislation was extended.

In the decade, a number of administrative and organizational changes occurred in several provinces, including provision for the establishment of a new Board of Examiners in Newfoundland and new advisory bodies in Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia.

With respect to control procedures, new provisions were introduced in connection with the registration of plants. Inspection requirements were extended and made more stringent. In all provinces, the only way an applicant can now qualify for a boiler and pressure vessel operator's certificate is to pass the prescribed examination. Inspectors' qualifications were more specifically set out in the legislation than formerly and inspectors were given wider authority while at the same time appeal procedures were extended. The adoption of codes by additional provinces continued during the decade. Several provinces incorporated accident reporting provisions in their Acts.

New Acts

Acts replacing previous legislation came into force during the fifties in Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta and New Brunswick, and boiler legislation was adopted in Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, which had been passed in 1949, was not proclaimed until 1950. Modelled closely on a 1948 Saskatchewan Act, it laid down statutory requirements for boiler and pressure vessel inspection and for the examination and certification of stationary engineers and other operators. This Act was replaced in 1959 by a new statute which comes into force on proclamation.

In 1949, Manitoba passed the Operating Engineers and Firemen Act and the Steam and Pressure Plants Act, which were proclaimed in force in 1951 and 1953, respectively. These Acts replaced the former Steam Boiler and Pressure Plants Act.

Ontario completely revised its boiler and pressure vessel legislation when it enacted the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 1951, repealing the previous Steam Boiler Act and Section 57 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Proclaimed in 1953,

it brought the legislation into line with the latest improvements in practices in respect of the design of boilers and pressure vessels and their inspection during construction, installation and service. The new Act was amended in 1953 and again in 1960.

Ontario also passed the Operating Engineers Act, 1953, extensively revising and repealing the previous Operating Engineers Act. It was proclaimed in 1954.

In 1955, Alberta replaced the Steam Boilers Act by a new statute, the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, which, like the former legislation, deals with both boiler and pressure vessel inspection and operators.

In 1959, New Brunswick passed a new Stationary Engineers Act, replacing an Act of the same name. It deals with boilers and pressure vessels and operators as did the previous Act.

Coverage

The coverage of legislation relating to boilers and pressure vessels and operators was extended during the decade. The most important matters brought within the scope of the legislation were refrigeration plants with a capacity of more than three tons of refrigeration in 24 hours (Nova Scotia and British Columbia), and more than 15 tons (Manitoba). In Newfoundland, hoisting and traction plants were brought under the Act. In New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, certain hot water boilers were included.

Current coverage of the legislation includes all boilers and pressure vessels and operators subject to the legislative authority of the province, with certain specified exclusions. The more general exclusions from the legislation are the following:

1. Railway boilers or pressure vessels subject to inspection by the Board of Transport Commissioners (all provinces). Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia also exclude shipping containers subject to inspection by the Board.
2. Boilers or pressure vessels subject to the Canada Shipping Act (all provinces).
3. Pressure vessels and plants of less than a specified capacity (all provinces).
4. Boilers used only for heating purposes in residential buildings occupied by not more than four families (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta). Nova Scotia excludes low-pressure steam or hot water boilers used for domestic purposes; Quebec, boilers in a dwelling house with not more than two floors and not more than eight apartments; Manitoba, boilers in residential buildings intended to

house not more than two separate apartments; Saskatchewan, boilers in private residences; and British Columbia, boilers in a rooming house or an apartment house containing not more than three self-contained suites.

5. Boilers used in connection with open type hot water heating systems (Newfoundland, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia).

6. Low pressure boilers having a heating surface of 30 square feet or less (Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan); certain other low-pressure plants are excluded by Newfoundland, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

7. Pressure vessels used exclusively for hydraulic purposes at atmospheric pressure (Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia).

8. Pressure vessels having an internal diameter of 24 inches or less, used for storage of hot water for domestic purposes (Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia).

Administration

Boiler legislation continued to be administered by the Department of Labour in the six provinces in which that department had been the administering authority prior to 1950. In Newfoundland, the Act has been administered by the Department of Labour since its proclamation in 1950. The administration of the legislation in Alberta was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Industries and Labour (now Labour) in 1953. In British Columbia, the Department of Public Works continued to be responsible for administering the legislation.

In four provinces, boiler inspectorates are branches of larger inspection divisions. At the beginning of the decade, Manitoba already had a Mechanical and Engineering Section of which the boiler inspectorate was part. During the next ten years, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan adopted somewhat similar methods of administration. In Nova Scotia, the Boiler Inspection Section and the Operators License Section are now two of the four separate units that constitute the Mechanical Inspection Division. In Ontario, the Boiler Inspection Branch and the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers now comprise two of the four units under the general supervision of the Director of Technical Services. In Saskatchewan, the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Branch is one of the four branches of the Safety Services Division.

For many years, five provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario

and Manitoba) have had a Board of Examiners whose main functions are the examination and certification of stationary engineers and other personnel responsible for the operation of boilers and pressure vessels. In some provinces, the Board's responsibilities include the registration of plants. Newfoundland also made provision in its 1959 Act for a three-member Board of Examiners. Boards have not been established in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the responsibility resting with the Minister, chief inspector or the Department.

A new development during the decade was the provision made in the legislation of three provinces (Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia) for the establishment of advisory bodies to assist the Minister or Chief Inspector in connection with the administration of certain matters. In 1955, a provision in the Alberta Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act empowered the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a five-member Board of Advisors. At least two members of the Board must be holders of engineers' certificates issued under the Act; at least two members must be registered professional engineers who deal with equipment governed by the Act; and not more than one member shall be a full-time employee of the Department of Labour. The Board reports to and advises the Minister of Labour with respect to the application of the legislation, qualifications and examination of candidates, appeals, technical evidence relating to the cancellation or suspension of engineers' certificates and technical evidence concerning accidents, and other matters pertaining to the Act or its administration. The Board meets on request of the Minister, Deputy Minister or Chief Inspector.

In 1959, Newfoundland's new Act authorized the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a five-member Advisory Committee. Similar action was taken in British Columbia in 1960 when a regulation was issued giving the Minister of Public Works authority to appoint a nine-member Advisory Board. The functions of these two bodies are comparable to those of the Alberta Board, except that in British Columbia the Board advises the Chief Inspector.

Registration and Operation of Plants

Prior to 1950, registration of plants was required by six provinces. During the decade, this requirement was imposed by three more provinces (Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan). In British Columbia, an amendment to the Boiler and Pressure-vessel Act passed in 1955 provides that a

certificate of inspection or an interim certificate serves as registration.

In all provinces, plants must be operated by a certified operator.

Inspection of Plants

In order to ensure that boilers and pressure vessels are structurally safe, inspectors in all provinces make inspections in connection with boilers and pressure vessels at several stages, from the examination of specifications on which construction will be based, to annual inspection of operating equipment.

With respect to these inspections, all provinces require the manufacturer to submit to the Chief Inspector for approval and registration the design of boilers and pressure vessels before construction is begun. Likewise, all provinces require that shop inspections be carried out by departmental inspectors during manufacture.

On completion of construction, all provinces except Ontario require the manufacturer to submit an affidavit to the effect that fabrication of a boiler or pressure vessel is in accordance with an approved and registered design. Ontario requires the boiler to have certain identification markings.

Boilers and pressure vessels are also inspected during the installation stage. Installation inspections are required by legislation or are the practice in all provinces; in Quebec, this provision applies to boilers and pressure vessels in public buildings as well as to those in industrial and commercial establishments.

During the fifties, annual inspection requirements for boilers and pressure vessels became stricter. In Ontario, a provision in the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, introduced a new requirement making it obligatory for insurance companies to perform an annual inspection of insured boilers; previously, they made an annual report of boilers and pressure vessels insured. In 1951 also, an amendment to the Saskatchewan Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act provided that every boiler or pressure vessel is subject to inspection or registration annually. In 1959, New Brunswick's new Stationary Engineers Act provided for the annual inspection of insured boilers and pressure vessels; this provision previously applied to uninsured boilers and pressure vessels. All provinces now require the annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels, but some provinces provide for less frequent inspection of certain types of less hazardous equipment.

Another type of inspection which inspectors make to help ensure the structural safety of boilers and pressure vessels is concerned with welding procedures. Approval of welding procedures is now required by legislation, or is the practice followed, in all provinces.

Qualification and Certification of Operators

In 1950, certification by examination was general for boiler and pressure vessel operators throughout Canada, but until 1953 Nova Scotia also granted certificates on the basis of service or experience. In all provinces, stationary engineers and other operators must now hold certificates, which are renewable annually, except in British Columbia, where they are granted for life, unless cancelled.

With respect to stationary engineers, provision was made during the decade for a fourth class engineer classification by Manitoba, New Brunswick and Alberta. All provinces now have first, second, third and fourth class stationary engineers classifications. In 1960, Ontario made two important changes in the qualifications required by engineering graduates who wish to qualify for a stationary engineer's certificate. The minimum qualifying experience for a person who holds a degree in engineering from a Canadian university, or other university approved by the Board of Examiners, was reduced to 36, 24, 12 and 3 months for a first, second, third and fourth class stationary engineer, respectively. The minimum age at which the holder of an engineering degree can obtain a first class stationary engineer's certificate was reduced from 28 to 25.

During the decade several provinces took steps to separate the refrigeration plant operators' licences and operating engineers' licences. In 1953, Newfoundland permitted a person with experience in a refrigeration plant but who lacked the qualifications for a stationary engineer's certificate to be examined for a certificate authorizing him to operate a refrigeration plant. In 1957, Ontario amended the Operating Engineers Act, 1953, establishing a new classification, refrigeration operator (class A). A person holding this class of certificate can operate a refrigeration plant of unlimited horsepower. Previously, only a first or second class stationary engineer was eligible. Quebec and Nova Scotia also have separate refrigeration operator classes for which the operator is not required to have stationary engineers' qualifications.

Prior to 1950 seven provinces required the testing of boiler and pressure vessel welders.

This requirement was also imposed by Newfoundland in 1950, and by New Brunswick in 1956, so that in all provinces welding may now be done on a boiler or pressure vessel only by an operator whose qualifications have been established by welders' qualification tests. Re-testing of welders is required annually in Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, every 12 to 18 months in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, and whenever an inspector may require in Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Ontario, welders must also be re-tested when changing employers.

During the fifties, Ontario incorporated into the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act several amendments that provided for stricter control over welders' qualifications. The Act now specifically states that a welding operator must pass welding qualification tests as required by the Chief Inspector, be tested under an approved procedure and may not weld except under an approved procedure. Each welder must carry an identification card showing the name of his employer and the class and position of welding for which he is qualified. He must be re-tested and issued a new identification card before he can work for a new employer. An obligation is placed on both the employer and the welder to ensure that the welder performs only the class or position of welding for which he is qualified. In 1956, British Columbia amended its regulations to require the certification of welders on gas pipelines.

For many years before the past decade, certain provinces required a candidate for a boiler and pressure vessel operator's certificate to be a British subject. This provision, repealed by Ontario in 1953 and by Nova Scotia and Manitoba in 1956, is no longer in effect in any province.

Powers of Inspectors

Boiler inspectors already had a substantial measure of authority to deal with hazardous conditions in the legislation of most provinces prior to 1950. Their authority was clarified in some provinces during the decade since then. In all provinces, inspectors now have power to shut down a boiler or pressure vessel where dangerous conditions exist.

Ontario, where similar authority had been given to inspectors in the earlier legislation, incorporated a provision in the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, to the effect that if a boiler is unsafe or operated dangerously, an inspector, on instructions of the Chief Inspector, may cancel the certificate of inspection or certificate of approval. Another

comprehensive provision in this Act specifies that an inspector may issue an order to an owner or person responsible on any matter pertaining to the safety of a boiler or pressure vessel. For non-compliance with an inspector's order the Chief Inspector may shut down the boiler or pressure vessel or cancel the certificate of inspection.

Similarly, the New Brunswick Stationary Engineers Act, passed in 1959, which sets out the powers of inspectors explicitly, includes authority to enable an inspector to prevent the operation of an unsafe boiler or pressure vessel.

The Newfoundland Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 1959, also gives inspectors authority to deal quickly with hazardous situations. The new Act will enable an inspector to seal an unsafe boiler or one operated dangerously, but he must immediately notify the Chief Inspector. Another new provision contained in the 1959 Act states that if the design of a boiler or pressure vessel has not been approved, or if it is operated without a certificate of inspection or approval, an inspector may, at the direction of the Chief Inspector, and with the approval of the Minister, shut it down and seal it. A person who is dissatisfied with a decision made by an inspector may appeal to the Minister. A similar provision for appeal to the Minister is contained in the legislation of four other provinces.

Adoption of Codes

The main code used in Canada with respect to boilers and pressure vessels is one developed by the Canadian Standards Association, known as "C.S.A. B51, Canadian Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels." This Code, with modifications, was adopted by, or used as a standard by, several more provinces during the decade, and is now so used by all provinces.

Six editions of this Code have been issued, the first in 1939, and the sixth in 1960. Adopted in the Code itself as standards governing the design, fabrication, installation, testing and inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, piping and fittings are the latest editions of the following codes of the American Society of Mechanical

Engineers: "Power Boilers," "Material Specifications," "Low Pressure Heating Boilers," "Unfired Pressure Vessels," "Qualifications for Welding," "Suggested Rules for the Care of Power Boilers," "Boilers of Locomotives," and "A.S.A. Code B31.1 for Pressure Piping."

Another code that is widely used in Canada is "C.S.A. B52, Mechanical Refrigeration Code." It has been adopted as regulations or is required to be used for reference in nearly all provinces.

Reporting of Accidents

Prior to 1950, the boiler acts or regulations of all provinces, except Ontario, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, had provisions requiring the reporting of accidents. In Ontario, this requirement, already contained in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, was also incorporated in the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Newfoundland's Act, which came into force in 1950, had a similar provision, as did the new Act in New Brunswick in 1959.

The boiler acts or regulations of all provinces now stipulate that an explosion or accident causing death or serious injury to any person that occurs in connection with the operation of a boiler or pressure vessel must be reported by the owner, or person acting on his behalf, to the Chief Inspector (Minister of Labour in Manitoba) immediately after the explosion or accident, by telephone or telegraph (in Quebec, by written notice; in Alberta, a full report in writing, by registered mail, within 24 hours).

Under all Acts, excluding New Brunswick, there is a provision that no part of a boiler or pressure vessel may be removed or its position altered after an explosion or accident, except for the purpose of rescuing injured persons, without permission of an Inspector (the Chief Inspector in British Columbia).

In Saskatchewan, a fire involving a compressed gas plant or installation must be reported immediately by telephone or telegraph. In Nova Scotia, any accident which renders a boiler or pressure vessel inoperative must also be reported immediately, with detailed information, to the Chief Inspector.

Crews of foreign-flag ships owned by Americans are covered by the Taft-Hartley Act. The U.S. National Labor Relations Board has ruled. The Board voted three to two that its jurisdiction was not affected by flag of registry, nationality of the crew, U.S. policy toward the ships, or the terms of treaties. The minority on the Board supported a plea made by the Government that such a ruling would force transfer of registry in Panama, Liberia and Honduras to flags under which the vessels would be lost to the United States in a national emergency. The Board asserted that in spite of its ruling, many of the economic advantages to owners of present foreign registry remain.

Review of U.K. Research on Aging

Recent research in the United Kingdom on subject of aging is reviewed in new book prepared by the U.K. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

A review of recent research on the subject of aging has been prepared in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the United Kingdom. The review, *The Older Worker and His Job*, by Hilary M. Clay, defines older workers as those aged 40 and over.

The review says the research findings suggest that where there is a choice between doing a job quickly but making mistakes, or doing it accurately but taking longer, the older man prefers to concentrate on accuracy. Although he may become slower, he is often able to compensate for loss of speed by wasting less material in substandard products and may, therefore, maintain a better output than someone who works more quickly but less accurately.

A survey of 95 production operations in 24 firms made it clear that, among several factors studied, the most serious difficulty for older people came from demands for speed. The difficulty was especially severe when there was a rigid requirement to keep pace with fast acting machinery. It appears that where it is impossible to reduce the speed of working, difficulty for older people may be reduced by introducing some degree of flexibility into the timing of the work, so that an older worker who is slow at one moment may make up the time in the next. Flexibility of this kind is one of the advantages of "buffers" commonly found between positions on conveyor lines.

In general, the results of investigations into physical changes with age reveal that maximum muscular strength and speed of recovery from exertion reach a peak in the 20's and 30's and decline gradually in the 50's and 60's. Although strenuous and unremitting muscular work is difficult for older people, frequent brief rests make quite severe muscular effort possible, at least by those in good physical condition.

The older worker finds the demands of heavy physical labour less exacting—providing he is not barred from such work on medical grounds—than lighter work involving pressure for speed.

Laboratory studies have in some instances indicated that performance at learning falls off from the late teens or twenties. They have also indicated, however, that this fall-off is not the result of inability to learn.

If older people can understand clearly what they have to master and certain points about their training are carefully watched, they learn remarkably well. Older people appear to learn as well as younger people provided they can master a little at a time and the pace of their training is not forced. This means that if they are allowed longer for the training period, they can often learn satisfactorily.

An example of this was a study of London tram drivers who were being retrained as busdrivers. The numbers who passed a three-week course declined after the early 30's. But those who failed were able to take the course again, and almost all up to the age of 60 and the majority of those older than 60 were able to pass at the end of four to seven weeks.

Industrial training methods often require the trainee to learn a job by memorizing a verbal description, and his progress may be measured by the amount he can recall in words. There is some evidence that this penalizes the older trainee, who may find it easier to learn by doing rather than by memorizing. A grasp of what they have to do, and initial success, prevent them from becoming discouraged, thus avoiding one of the dangers to successful training.

An experiment in training older women to do invisible mending provides an example of the effectiveness of giving attention to these points. Previous attempts, by demonstration and description, to train older workers in wool textile mills to do this task were unsuccessful because the workers had difficulty in understanding the weaves.

The experiment was designed to ensure that the task was never too difficult for the trainee to understand, and to prevent discouraging mistakes in the early stages. The trainees first learned the detailed patterns of the weaves by using cloth especially woven with larger threads than normal, and by copying them on small frames using thick elastic instead of thread. Once the weaves were mastered, they were able to transfer to normal cloth. The fact that the trainees constructed the weaves themselves meant that they were not dependent upon verbal descriptions or memorizing. The result was that the older trainees (aged 30 to 50) learned much faster than younger ones just out of school.

Survey U.K. Firm's Married Women Workers

London School of Economics questions 200 married women employees of biscuit company whose labour policy is designed to attract married women to find out why they work, how working affects home life, what sort of job record they had

Two hundred married women working at the Peek Frean biscuit factory in Bermondsey, London, England, most of them on a part-time basis, were questioned over a two-year period by social scientists from the London School of Economics to find out why they were working for pay, how it affected their home life, and what sort of job record they compiled.

The findings of the survey have now been published in a preliminary report, *Woman, Wife and Worker*, by the Social Science Department of the London School of Economics. The report is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Extracts from the report follow:

Why did they work? "From what the women themselves said, there was no doubt that they worked mainly for financial reasons... For most women the aim was a higher standard of living for their families. What they meant by a high standard varied, but much of their earnings went on refurnishing and redecorating their homes, a more varied diet and the durable 'consumer goods'. It also went on better clothing for the whole family and pocket money and toys for the children. The family holiday, once often confined to hop-picking expeditions, became a major new pleasure.

"Many women also mentioned, as a subsidiary reason, the restricted and lonely life they led with small families in small homes, from which the husband and children were absent most of the day. 'Coming to work keeps me young' one said and there was a widespread feeling that if work were given up, the social contacts of the factory would be missed. Work was taken, though, as a means of helping the family, not as an escape from it."

How do things work out at home? "In nearly every case, the factory job took second place to the family, and work hours had to fit in with domestic responsibilities.

"The interviews gave little evidence of ill effects on the children and local informed opinion, including that of teachers, health visitors and probation officers, could produce no consistent view on the consequences for the child, of the mother's employment. They agreed that Bermondsey, from which Peek Frean drew a third of its employees, had remarkably little official trouble over

its children and this despite its long tradition of married women's employment...

"Most of the women depended on modern, easy-to-manage homes and labour-saving devices, and the husband took a much greater share of domestic responsibility. In some cases he had been firmly incorporated into the weekly routine of washing and floor-polishing, as well as a sitter-in when his wife is on evening shift..."

"But the main burden still fell upon the women. In most cases, they managed well because they had developed a highly disciplined work time-table."

What problems faced management? "The management of the biscuit factory helped the wives to adjust to their dual role by a labour policy designed to attract married women. Part-time work and an elaborate pattern of shifts were developed to enable the women to cope with both factory and domestic work with a minimum of upset. Nevertheless, labour wastage, particularly in the early months of employment was high..."

"Employing married women part time presented the firm with many problems but once adjustments were made the venture was an economic success... In many cases the common conception of the part-time married women as unreliable and a bird of passage was clearly refuted..."

"Absenteeism, however, remained a problem for management, which it tried to tackle by a careful policy of recruitment and allocation. Women were only engaged whose circumstances appeared to make the dual job possible. A likely absentee was not placed in a key position and the choice of shifts was planned to meet most individual domestic needs."

Woman Appointed to New U.N. Post

Miss Phyllis Burns, a native of Nova Scotia, has resigned her position as Director of Welfare Services at the Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, to accept an appointment as a social affairs officer in the Secretariat of the United Nations, a newly-created position in a relatively new program.

Her main function will be to provide technical consultation for the social service programmes receiving financial aid from the United Nations Children's Fund.

50 Years Ago This Month

Union members urged to support candidates "pledged to support the interests of the working class"—at 1911 labour convention. Other resolutions call for the establishment of labour college, universal eight-hour day, reduced immigration

The April 1911 LABOUR GAZETTE reported that one of the resolutions passed at the convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour in March that year urged upon "the membership of organized labour the necessity of supporting those candidates who are pledged to support the interest of the working class."

Another resolution stated that "this convention is in favour of the establishment of an educational institution, supported and controlled by organized labour, for the instruction of its members in the fundamental principles of our modern industrial system."

The convention adopted a resolution protesting against assisted immigration, and especially criticizing the immigration methods of the Salvation Army. A resolution proposing that a delegate be sent to England to counteract the work of immigration societies was defeated.

In another resolution, "the Federation advocated the entire exclusion of Chinese, or failing that, that the head tax be raised from \$500 to \$1,000," the LABOUR GAZETTE reported.

The delegates went on record as favouring a universal work day of not more than eight hours.

The convention also passed resolutions protesting the marching of prisoners through the streets and allowing them to compete with free labour; in favour of the principle of co-operation; asking for an eight-hour day for all women employees; and condemning abuses of the Factory Act said to be prevalent in laundries.

Strikes in March 1911

"The strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which had begun on August 11, 1909, still continued throughout March, about 1,000 men being involved. The only change in the situation reported during March was the formation of the town into a police district, so that the authorities might be better able to preserve order," the GAZETTE reported.

The local correspondent at Amherst, N.S., said that the strike at Springhill was still curtailing the output of the collieries in that place.

The LABOUR GAZETTE reported that while the factory of the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company in Toronto was closed in March for stockpiling, the management was notified that their Brussels weavers had joined a union. The company thereupon issued a memorandum to the weavers reminding them that for its employees to join a union was against the rules and regulations that all employees had signed when they were engaged, and that by breaking the rules in this way they rendered themselves liable to discharge.

The memorandum went on to say, "Any Brussels weaver wishing to enter our employ again will be required to sign an agreement, pledging himself not to belong to any union. This pledge will be enforced. Our mill will be run absolutely as a non-union shop, which it has been ever since we started." The company promised to look into any grievance, "and, if advisable and possible, to remedy it."

About 114 men were involved in this dispute, which started on March 26 and continued until September 5, when the men returned to work on the understanding that the shop should be strictly a non-union one.

Company Welfare Department

A welfare department organized about a year earlier by the McClary Manufacturing Company of London, Ont., was described in the April 1911 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This was one of the first departments of the kind to be established in a Canadian factory, according to the report.

Welfare work, as applied to factory or shop employees, was described by an unidentified authority quoted in the report as "anything done by the employers for the welfare of their employees which they are not compelled by law, or expected by common custom to do."

Services of McClary's welfare department described in the report included the provision of a graduate nurse to advise on sanitary conditions in the plant, and give first aid, etc.; the setting up of a small hospital in the plant for dealing with emergency cases; establishment of a cafe for the employees at each plant; and provision of a library at each plant for the use of the employees.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

148th Session of ILO Governing Body

Meeting appoints 12 of 13 members of Board of International Institute for Labour Studies, recommends increasing Governing Body membership from 40 to 48

At its 148th Session, held March 7 to 10 in Geneva, the ILO Governing Body:

—Appointed 12 of the 13 members of the Board of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

—Recommended an amendment to the ILO Constitution which would increase Governing Body membership from 40 to 48.

—Transmitted, for final approval by the next session of the International Labour Conference in June, a 1962 budget of \$11,003,149, compared with a 1961 budget of \$9,857,110.

—Considered the reports of several recent ILO technical meetings and laid the basis for action to be taken on conclusions and recommendations adopted by those meetings.

Appointed to the Board of the International Institute for Labour Studies were six members of the Governing Body, who will serve concurrently with their Governing Body membership, and four others, proposed by the Director-General for three-year terms on the basis of their international experience and knowledge of educational and labour problems (See box, page 366). A fifth nominee from the African continent will be proposed by Mr. Morse as member of the latter group at the next session of the Governing Body in June.

Examining a proposal made by 22 Government delegates to the 44th (1960) Session of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body laid the basis for amendment of the ILO Constitution to provide for an increase in Governing Body membership. Under the proposal adopted by the Governing Body, the 1962 Session of the Conference will be asked to amend Article 7 of the Constitution to increase the number of Governing Body members from 40 to 48. This would provide 24 Government members instead of 20, as at present; and 12 Employer and Worker members instead of 10 as at present. The number of Governments holding permanent seats as states of "chief industrial importance"—Canada is one—would remain at 10.

The draft budget presented by ILO Director-General David A. Morse provides

for the creation in 1962 of a second ILO Field Office in Africa and for increased expenditures on ILO practical activities which do not depend on the technical assistance budgets of the United Nations. This includes particularly activities connected with rural development, workers' education, management training, assistance in the social and labour fields and a program designed to permit citizens of member states of the ILO to be engaged for periods of short duration.

The Governing Body held an extensive debate on the effect to be given to a resolution adopted by the 1960 Session of the Conference concerning action to be taken in connection with the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111, adopted by the Conference in 1958. The Governing Body asked the Director-General to submit for decision at its session next November detailed proposals taking into account the opinions expressed during the debate.

Also adopted were reports by its Committees on Industrial Committees, on International Organizations, on Operational Activities, and on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

In considering conclusions and recommendations of six recent ILO meetings and Conferences, the Governing Body:

—Approved the recommendations of the First African Regional Conference, held at Lagos, Nigeria, last December, for further ILO action in Africa. The conclusions of this meeting call for various measures including the recruitment of African officials by the ILO and the solemn appeal by which the Conference asked that all African States members of the ILO periodically study the International Labour Conventions with a view toward assuring their application and ratification.

—Asked the Director-General to communicate to member governments conclusions of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, which held its sixth session at Geneva last October and November, concerning social services and social legislation in agriculture.

Members of the Board of the International Institute for Labour Studies

Members of the Board of the International Institute for Labour Studies include the Director-General of the International Labour Office, who acts as chairman, and the Conseiller d'Etat in charge of the Department of Public Instruction of the Republic and Canton of Geneva (a post now held by Alfred Borel); six members of the Governing Body; and five others "of outstanding international experience having a knowledge of educational and labour problems."

Appointed at the 148th Session of the ILO Governing Body were:

Governing Body Members (who will serve concurrently with their Governing Body membership): Prof. Roberto Ago of Italy, Chairman of the Government Group, and Morio Aoki of Japan, Permanent Delegate of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva, for the Government Group; Pierre Waline of France, Chairman of the Employers' Group, and Fernando Yllanes-Ramos of Mexico, Adviser and Member of the Executive Board of the Mexican Confederation of Industries, for the Employers' Group; and Gangadhar D. Ambekar of India, General Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, and Willi Richter of the Federal Republic of Germany, International President, German Confederation of Trade Unions, for the Workers' Group.

Chosen as members "of outstanding international experience having a knowledge of educational and labour problems" and named to three-year terms were:

Ambassador Julio Barboza-Carneiro of Brazil, representative of the Government of Brazil accredited to the ILO, a former member of the Governing Body and its chairman in 1958-59, and a member of the consultative group which advised the Director-General in working out the plans for the Institute.

T. H. Carroll of the United States, President of George Washington University, former Assistant Dean of Harvard School of Business Administration and former Dean of Syracuse University College of Business Administration and of the School of Business Administration of the University of North Carolina, and a vice-president of the Ford Foundation until 1960.

A. E. Grigorieff of the Soviet Union, Doctor of Economics, holder of the Chair of Labour Economics and Deputy Director of the Moscow State Institute of Economics, member of the Scientific Council of the Scientific Research Institute for Labour Problems of the State Labour and Wages Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Ali Gritley of the United Arab Republic, Chairman of the Bank of Alexandria and member of the Board of the Egyptian Economic Development Organization, former professor of economics at the University of Alexandria and once Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Egypt and Minister of Finance and Economy.

Previously named as first Director of the Institute was Sir Douglas Copland, KBE, CMG, of Australia (L.G., Jan., p. 41).

—Asked the Director-General to distribute the report of the Inter-American Study Conference on Labour-Management Relations, held last November in Montevideo

(L.G., Jan., p. 40), and to take into account the experience of this meeting in developing the ILO action program on labour-management relations.

Grants to the International Institute for Labour Studies

The Canadian Labour Congress late in February made a contribution of \$2,000 to the endowment fund of the ILO International Institute for Labour Studies.

Announcing the grant, ILO Director-General David A. Morse stated: "I am most pleased to welcome this grant from the Canadian Labour Congress made through its President, Mr. Claude Jodoin. This is the first grant made by a trade union organization to the endowment fund of the Institute.

"It therefore underlines the tripartite character of the ILO's initiative in launching the Institute by demonstrating the support of the trade union movement as well as of governments and employers for the Institute's goals. This is a further demonstration of the firm support which Canadian labour has given to the ILO since its establishment; and is tangible evidence of the Canadian Labour Congress's concern with the improvement of workers' living standards throughout the world, and particularly in the developing countries, to whose problems the Institute will give special attention".

In late February also, a group of Peruvian employers made a second contribution of \$5,000 to the endowment fund. The

Peruvian employers last November made an initial gift of \$10,000.

In March the Government of The Netherlands announced that it will contribute \$122,000 to the endowment fund. The \$122,000 donation, to be paid in two equal instalments in 1961 and 1962, corresponds to the annual contribution of The Netherlands of 1.22 per cent, to the regular annual budget of the ILO.

The French Government has decided to make an important contribution to the endowment fund but the amount has not been announced. The Government of Switzerland has also announced its intention to make a contribution.

Previously announced have been the following contributions:

Federal Republic of Germany, \$726,000
Chile, \$4,000
India, \$100,000
Tunisia, \$5,000
National Confederation of Industry of Brazil, \$10,000
Morocco, \$8,000
Sudan, \$1,000.

The Netherlands' gift last month brought the endowment fund to \$1,017,000.

TEAMWORK in INDUSTRY

Good labour-management relations and a successful business go hand-in-hand, according to Gerry R. Decorato, manager of Plant 59, largest Continental Can Company plant in Canada, at St. Laurent, Que. "Here at Plant 59 we have always enjoyed good relations between the Company and the three unions representing our organized employees," he said. "Regular labour-management meetings present an opportunity to discuss problems on safety, house-keeping and efficiency from the viewpoint of everyone from the worker to the plant manager."

"Our record in these and many other aspects of our business, such as quality and service, prove that good labour-management relations and a successful business go hand-in-hand."

Deliberations at joint consultation meetings of labour and management at Plant 59 are guided by the principle that it is not *who* is right that is important but *what* is right, according to personnel supervisor John R. Brick. Company and union representatives alike have firmly endorsed the soundness of this approach to all aspects of plant operation, he said.

"These meetings give the employees a means of bringing to the company's attention items which they feel should be investigated or corrected," he stated. "Prompt investigation and action will often prevent the development of a serious grievance. If there are any misunderstandings, the labour-management meeting is a good place to clear them up."

Expanding further on the subject of labour-management communications in industry, Mr. Brick stated that the best way to handle plant rumours is to anticipate them in advance and prevent their outbreak and circulation by providing employees with a clear, detailed explanation before changes are introduced. "If we are about to take a certain course of action," he explained, "our first thought is to get it across to the unions concerned. We don't want our employees to have to guess what's in our minds. It isn't fair to an employee to leave him in the dark when your course of action involves his interest and welfare as well as your own."

Rodolphe Gagné, president of Local 23908, Canworkers Union, CLC, has asserted that plant morale is furthered

when individual employees are given the opportunity to discuss company proposals. "This is one of the valuable contributions labour-management consultation is making to Canadian industry," he declared recently.

Mr. Gagné also stated that he considered labour-management committees the proper outlet for the introduction and explanation of company policies. "Just as important," he added, "is the fact that they give employees the feeling of being better informed and of playing a larger part in company affairs than what their specific job would entail."

John Trumpler, shop delegate of Local 27, Amalgamated Lithographers of America (CLC) and Roger Jeanneau, president of Local 57, Office Employees' International Union (AFL-CIO/CLC) echoed the sentiments of Mr. Gagné.

Great importance is attached to individual effort at Plant 59. Management maintains that the ultimate success of labour-management plant programs—whether they are concerned with efficiency, productivity, product quality, customer service, absenteeism or morale—depends on the individual employee's response and contribution.

They point to their latest safety record, "the third million accident-free hours within three years," as an example. The plant's 850 men and women, working as a team, have achieved that record.

Speaking to a recent convention of the Canadian Construction Association in Toronto, CLC President Claude Jodoin remarked that neither industry nor labour should expect governments to continually pass legislation to settle their problems. "Better labour-management relations are not likely to be the product of legislation," he said. "This must come rather from a development of trust and understanding and from experience in working together."

Referring to the long association between the construction industry and the trade union movement, Mr. Jodoin asked his audience to remember that "what we have in common far outweighs the points on which we may happen on one occasion or another to disagree. Industry and the building trades unions should go on pioneering toward a better labour-management relationship for the benefit of all."

Establishment of Labour-Management Committees is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both managements and trade unions, the Service provides various aids in the form of booklets, posters and films.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during February. The Board issued three certificates designating bargaining agents and rejected three applications for certification. During the month the Board received six applications for certification.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, on behalf of a unit of clerical employees and comptometer operators employed by the Canadian National Railways in its Purchasing and Stores Accounting Centre, Winnipeg (L.G., Feb., p. 153).

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers on behalf of a unit of clerical employees and comptometer operators employed by the Canadian National Railways in its Purchases and Stores Accounting Centre, Montreal (L.G., Feb., p. 154).

3. International Longshoremen's Association, on behalf of a unit of employees of Hamilton Terminal Operators Limited regularly employed in the checking and transporting of cargo to or from ships, trucks or railway cars and in the handling of cargo inside or outside its terminal at the foot of Wellington Street, Hamilton, Ont. (L.G., Mar., p. 256).

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 503, applicant, Tahsis Company Limited, Tahsis, B.C., respondent, International Woodworkers of America, Local 1-85, intervener, and the Attorney-General for British Columbia, intervener (L.G., Nov. 1960, p. 1140). The application was rejected because, in the opinion of the Board, the proposed unit was not appropriate for collective bargaining having regard to the manner in which the operations of the company were carried on,

including, among other things, the interchangeability of the shiploading employees with the larger group of employees of the company.

2. General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, applicant, and Moloughney's Van and Storage Limited, Ottawa, Ont., respondent (L.G., Mar., p. 255). The representation vote directed by the Board was not proceeded with because a request was received from the applicant for permission to withdraw the application. The request was denied and the application was rejected because the applicant failed to satisfy the Board that a majority of the employees supported the application.

3. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, and Canadian National Railways, respondent (891 St. Paul St. W. Section of the Data Processing Department, Montreal). (This application was received in December but was inadvertently omitted from the list that appeared in the February issue.) The application was rejected because, in the opinion of the Board, the proposed unit was not appropriate for collective bargaining.

Applications for Certification Received

1. International Association of Machinists, on behalf of a unit of aircraft maintenance and fleet service employees employed at Gander, Nfld., by the Seaboard & Western Airlines, Incorporated, New York, N.Y. (Investigating Officer: W. L. Taylor).

2. International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, on behalf of a unit of employees of the Frontenac Broadcasting Company Limited employed at CKWS-TV, Kingston, Ont. (Investigating Officer: G. A. Lane).

This section covers proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board, and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

3. Whitehorse Local 2499 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on behalf of a unit of carpenters employed in the Yukon Territory by the Bennett & White Construction Company Limited, Vancouver (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

4. Canadian Air Line Pilots Association, on behalf of a unit of pilots employed by TransAir Limited, Winnipeg (Investigating Officer: J. S. Gunn).

5. General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938 and Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters,

Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees employed by Asbestos Transport Ltd., Asbestos Eastern Ltd., and Eastern Transport Ltd., Richmond County, Que., and Toronto, Ont. (Investigating Officer: C. E. Poirier).

6. General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938, and Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; on behalf of a unit of employees employed by St. Johns (Iberville) Transport Co. Ltd., Iberville, Que., and Toronto, Ont. (Investigating Officer: C. E. Poirier).

Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officers Appointed

During February, the Minister of Labour appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:

1. TransAir Limited, Winnipeg, and International Association of Machinists (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn).

2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

3. Alaska Cruise Lines Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

4. Shell Canadian Tankers Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

5. Northern Cleaning Agencies Inc., Montreal, and Local 298 of the Building Service Employees' International Union (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

Settlements Reported by Conciliation Officers

1. Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited, Saskatoon, and Local 342 of the Cereal Workers Division of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn) (L.G., Feb., p. 155).

2. Pacific Western Airlines Ltd., Vancouver, and Lodge No. 1500 of the International Association of Machinists (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., Feb., p. 155).

3. Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., and Local 201, United Packinghouse Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn) (L.G., Feb., p. 155).

4. Vancouver Barge Transportation Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie) (L.G., Dec. 1960, p. 1295).

5. Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Vancouver, and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Locals 506, 507 and 510) (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie) (L.G., June 1960, p. 604).

Conciliation Boards Appointed

1. Radio Station CJMS Limited, Montreal, and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (L.G., Dec. 1960, p. 1295).

2. Eastern Canada Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Cullen Stevedoring Co. Ltd., Caledon Terminals Ltd., Pittston Stevedoring Corp. of Canada, and Locals 1869 and 1842, Toronto, of the International Longshoremen's Association (L.G., March, p. 257).

3. Tippet-Richardson (Ottawa) Limited, Ottawa, Ont., and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (L.G., March, p. 257).

Conciliation Boards Fully Constituted

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in January to deal with a dispute between The Western Union Telegraph Company, Cable Division, and American Communications Association (L.G., March, p. 257) was fully constituted in February with the appointment of His Honour Judge J. C. Anderson, Belleville, Ont., as Chairman. Judge Anderson was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members,

John J. Urie, Ottawa, and Jean Pare, Montreal, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

2. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in January to deal with a dispute between Three Rivers Radio Inc. (Station CHLN) and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (L.G., March, p. 257) was fully constituted in February with the appointment of Godfroy Laviolette, Montreal, as Chairman. Mr. Laviolette was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Taschereau Fortier, Quebec City, and A. O. Robindaine, Three Rivers, Que., who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and union, respectively.

Conciliation Board Report Received

Radio Station CHVC, Niagara Falls, Ont., and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (L.G., Jan., p. 45). The text of the report is reproduced below.

Settlements after Conciliation Board Procedure

1. Canadian National Railways (Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway—Motormen, Conductors and Bus Operators), and Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division No. 846 (L.G., Dec. 1960, p. 1295).

2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Canadian Wire Service Guild, Local 213, American Newspaper Guild (L.G., Nov. 1960, p. 1142).

Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administration arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board, in matters under the Act involving the Board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certificates given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for application for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canadian Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of four officers resident in Vancouver comprise British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; four officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; five officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Report of Board in Dispute between

Radio Station CHVC, Niagara Falls, Ont.

and

National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians

The Conciliation Board, R. V. Hicks, Q.C., company nominee; Miller Stewart, union nominee; and R. G. Geddes, Chairman, met with the representatives of the parties at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont., on December 8, 1960.

Present for the company were: S. E. Dinsdale, Counsel; B. Howard Bedford, President; A. Beakely, General Manager; J. P. Sanderson, Solicitor.

Present for the union were: E. B. Jolliffe, Q.C., Counsel; Orval McGuire, International Representative.

After negotiating throughout the day it was established that the parties could not reach agreement.

The Conciliation Board makes no recommendations on the matters referred to it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) R. B. HICKS,
Member.

(Sgd.) R. G. GEDDES,
Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT

I concur with the report of the Chairman of the Conciliation Board insofar as there was no evidence that would suggest that an agreement could have been negotiated between the parties before this board.

Inasmuch as application by the applicant in this dispute for right to prosecute the respondent for several violations of the Industrial Relations Act has been granted by the Minister of Labour, I recommend that such prosecutions be proceeded with by the union since there was no evidence before this board that the company were prepared to bargain under the procedures of that Act until the issue of these alleged violations has been resolved. Furthermore, I can see no reason why the licence to

broadcast of this station should be renewed until these issues have been settled.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) MILLER STEWART,
Member.

ADDENDUM

I felt that I would be remiss in my duties as a member of this Board if I failed to comment upon the supplemental report of the union nominee.

In my respectful opinion, nothing occurred nor were any statements made during the hearings and proceedings of the Board to support the statements made in the supplemental report. In addition, the allegations contained therein are totally irrelevant to these proceedings and, I submit, it is beyond the jurisdiction of this tribunal or any of its members, to offer any such gratuitous observations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 31st day of January, 1961.

(Sgd.) R. B. HICKS,
Member.

During February, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, and Radio Station CHVC, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Board was under the chairmanship of R. G. Geddes of Toronto. He was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, R. V. Hicks, Q.C., and Miller Stewart, both of Toronto, nominees of the company and union, respectively.

The majority report, which under the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act constitutes the report of the Board, was submitted by the Chairman and Mr. Hicks. The minority report was submitted by Mr. Stewart.

The majority and minority reports are reproduced here.

The number of stoppages of work in progress in the United Kingdom in 1960 was 2,814, of which 17 were carried over from 1959.

In all stoppages of work in progress during 1960, there were 811,000 workers involved, of whom 116,000 were not party to the disputes. More than 165,000 more workers were involved in stoppages in progress during 1960 than in 1959.

The loss of time during the year amounted to 3,008,000 working days.

Nearly half of the increase of 704 stoppages of work beginning in 1960, to 2,797 from 2,093 beginning in 1959, was accounted for by a substantial increase in the coal mining industry.

The number of working days lost fell by about 2½ million in 1960 compared with 1959.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

Releases Decisions in Five Recent Cases

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 has released its decision in five cases heard on February 14.

One case concerned a steward's claim for time lost. Another arose out of claims by spare firemen-helpers first out on the spare board to be called for service as hostlers at overtime rates of pay. A third case concerned a claim by a conductor and crew for a separate day's pay for snowplow service performed in addition to regular road switcher assignment. The subject of dispute in another case was a yardman's claim for eight hours at pro rata rate for delivering an engine to the shops after completion of his regular shift, and the fifth case concerned the dismissal of an engineer for being intoxicated on duty.

In first two cases the contention of the employees was sustained, in the third and fifth cases it was partly sustained. In the fourth case the Board agreed with the company's contention in respect of the disputed claim but said that the company should pay all other members of the crew as well as the one making the claim.

Summaries of the five cases, Nos. 751 to 755, are given below.

Case No. 751—*Dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway Company (SD & PC Dept.) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over a steward's claim for time lost.*

A steward booked sick on a Friday morning. The following Sunday evening, 15 minutes before reporting time for his regular assignment, he reported for duty and was told that, as he had not booked fit for duty, a replacement had been assigned to his regular run.

The union contended that the employee suffered monetary loss by being deprived from working on his regularly assigned run since he reported for it at the proper time and place as required by the operating schedule for regularly assigned employees.

The Company contended that the general practice for an employee who books off is to book fit for duty within a reasonable time prior to the reporting deadline, which is the only way that assures protection of his assignments. In this particular case, the Company claimed, every effort was made by the crew clerk to establish whether the employee was available for his regular duty and the replacement was called in only when the clerk had been unable to establish contact with the steward.

At the hearing, additional evidence was presented showing that the Company had

not properly investigated the claim and that requirements for booking "not available" and "available" for duty were not specific. The Board then sustained the employee's claim for payment of time lost.

Case No. 752—*Dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Great Lakes Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen concerning claims by spare firemen-helpers first out on the spare board to be called for service as hostlers at overtime rate of pay.*

Firemen-helpers assigned to spare boards who had completed five days in yard or yard and hostling service in a seven-day work week complained that they were not being called for service as hostlers but that such vacancies were filled by taking off their regular yard assignments junior firemen-helpers who had not completed their work week.

The union contended that if there were firemen on the spare board who were competent to perform hostling service, the agreement made it clear that they must be called to fill temporary vacancies; and that they could not, in order to avoid payment of overtime rates, be passed over in favour of other firemen who had not completed their regular work week.

Spare firemen who were not called according to the agreement had submitted claims and the company had declined the claims.

The company contended that the relevant article of the current agreement stated that firemen on spare boards would not be allowed to work more than five eight-hour shifts in any one week if other spare board men were available who could be used at straight time rates.

It further stated that the special agreement signed by the company and the union, effective May 1, 1959, which implemented the report of the conciliation board that found firemen were not needed on diesel locomotives in freight or yard service, gave firemen the right to up to 3,800 miles per month in freight service, or five days a week in yard service, in order of seniority and to the extent that service was available which had previously called for the employment of firemen.

This agreement, the company contended, made it clear that when a fireman-helper had worked five days in yard service the company had fulfilled its obligation to him, and that it was not required to pay premium rates when a spare fireman was not available for passenger or hostling service at pro rata rates.

The company cited the Board's decision in Case No. 716 (L.G., Sept. 1959, p. 936) in support of its opinion that passenger service and hosting were essential (as distinct from firemen's services in freight and yard service, which were "unessential") and as such must be protected without payment of a premium.

The contention of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 753—Dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over a claim by a conductor and crew for a separate day's pay for snowplow service performed in addition to regular road switcher assignment.

A conductor and crew were required to make a return trip with a snowplow on their assigned run before assuming their regular duty in road switcher service. When they submitted wage tickets claiming a separate day's pay in snowplow service, in addition to claims for a day's pay for their regular assignment, the Company told them that they were to be paid on a continuous-time basis for all service performed on that day, including the trip with the snowplow.

The employees contended that they should be paid for a separate tour of duty in snowplow service in addition to the payment received for their regular assignment in accordance with articles in the agreement governing work train service and road switcher service. They also asserted that road switcher service does not include the performance of any service the Company may ask the crew to do regardless of other rules specifically covering that service.

The Company contended that crews in road switcher service are to perform all services required within the assigned area of their territory, in this case 30 main track miles in any direction from the starting point. The crew in this case was paid on a continuous-time basis for all services performed, amounting to 10 hours and 40 minutes, with an overtime rate for time after eight hours of duty.

In support of its view the Company quoted the road switcher rule effective September 1, 1956, which provided that crews on five road switcher assignments, including the one in this case, would be paid on a straight hourly basis from time of reporting until time off duty. The bulletin advertising the five assignments specified that the crews on these assignments were to perform "all service that is required in the area to which they are assigned." The conductor involved was familiar with this bulletin at the time he applied for the job, which he had held since that time, the Company pointed out.

The Company claimed the conductor and the crew were paid correctly for all the service performed under the article governing road switcher service.

Upon receiving additional oral and written evidence from both parties, the Board formed the opinion that the proper method of payment for this crew would be payment for the snowplow service they performed under the work train rule of the current agreement, and payment for the rest of day under the road switcher rule.

The contention of the employees was sustained by the Board to the extent of payment for the actual time in work-train service under the rule governing such service, in addition to a minimum day in road switcher service.

Case No. 754—Dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over a yardman's claim for eight hours at pro rata rate for delivering an engine to the shops after completion of his regular shift.

When a yardman working as yard helper completed his regular shift at Mile End Yard in Montreal, he was ordered to accompany the engine from the yard to Angus Shops. For this service, the employee claimed eight hours at pro rata rate, but his ticket was declined by the Company with the advice that the ticket should claim actual time spent in service on continuous time basis coupled with the regular shift.

The employees contended that in this case the yardman was used for a further tour of service separate from his assigned shift. In support of this view, they cited rules in the collective agreement that state: "Eight hours or less shall constitute a days work" and "yardmen shall be assigned for a fixed period of time, which shall be the same hours daily for all regular members of the crew."

The Company's contention was that the yardman was asked to accompany the engine to the shops before the completion of day's work and that, although he had worked from 4:00 p.m. to midnight, his work cycle for the day was not yet complete. Therefore, he was employed on a continuous tour of duty until released and subject to the article in the agreement that reads: "Yardmen assigned to regular shifts who are required to work in excess of eight (8) consecutive hours... will be paid for time worked in excess of eight (8) hours' continuous service... at one and one-half times the pro rata rate." The Company also pointed out that past practice has been to pay time and one-half on the minute basis for all time over the regular eight hours.

Additional oral and written evidence was presented to the Board by both parties in the dispute. It was established that the responsibility of the yard foremen for his engine extends until its delivery to shop or designated track. Because the shop track was at Angus in this case, the crew should have remained on duty until the engine was delivered there and the crew returned to the point designated for going off duty.

The Board decided that the crew as a whole should have been paid on continuous time basis ending with the yardman's return from the shop to the yard after delivering the engine.

Case No. 755—Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers concerning the dismissal of an engineer for being intoxicated on duty.

An engineer was dismissed for being intoxicated on duty on February 6, 1960, after an investigation into the refusal of the conductor and crew to operate the train with him as engineer.

The union contended that a violation of Rule "G" had not been clearly proved by the statements taken in connection with the case, and also that the investigation into the affair that led to the dismissal had not been conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of a relevant article of the current agreement between the company and the union. It contended that the engineer should be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

The Company submitted a long report of the incident in question, alleging that during the switching involved in making up the train, the engineer failed to respond correctly to several of the signals given by the head-end and rear-end trainmen, on one occasion attempting to back the train instead of moving ahead; that when the conductor went to the cab of the locomotive to investigate, he found on the floor at the engineer's feet a pint beer bottle half full of fluid with foam coming from the neck of the bottle; that the engineer at first refused to leave the cab but on being ordered off by the locomotive foreman and told to report to the company medical officer, he left the locomotive, went to his car parked nearby and drove off.

The company medical officer testified that when he saw the engineer about three hours later he showed signs of being seriously intoxicated. Shortly afterwards, at the booking-in room at the station and in the enginehouse, he was observed to have exhibited clear signs of intoxication.

At the investigation, all three members of the train crew, the Company said, stated that there were signs that the engineer was drunk and had been drinking while on duty.

The Board in its decision stated that in view of conflicting evidence presented during the hearings, and in view of the report of a committee that had been sent to the scene to investigate, the engineer should be reinstated, but without payment for time lost.

A report of a study of collective bargaining in the steel industry, by the United States Department of Labor, recommends that government intervention in strikes in the industry should be late, informal and mediatory. It does not support the view that government should play a more active part in the settlement of important disputes.

The report is based on a study that extended over 14 months and was initiated during the 1959 steel strike by the former U.S. Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell. It was prepared under the direction of Prof. E. Robert Livernash, of the Graduate School of Business at Harvard University, with the help of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and outside economists.

Principal conclusions of the report are:

—Steel strikes have not been seriously harmful to the economy, largely because when a strike approaches the critical stage, pressures on the parties to reach a settlement become "substantially irresistible."

—In the interests of national defence, partial operation of the industry during strikes should be considered.

—Intervention by government early in the dispute tends to hinder and defeat negotiations, and has not furthered settlement or prevented strikes.

—Minor changes in the machinery for dealing with disputes that result in national emergencies are not likely to make early intervention more effective.

—Wage trends in the economy have not been predominantly influenced by settlements in the steel industry.

—The effects of steel settlements and industry decisions in regard to price policy on the general price level of the economy have been minimal.

—The exaggeration of steel strikes into national emergencies, with government intervention as a result, has tended to weaken the incentive to avoid strikes.

—If bargaining relationships between the parties do not improve, drastic legislation of some kind may be put into effect, even if it is neither wise nor necessary.

LABOUR LAW

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

B.C. Supreme Court quashes 17 certification orders on ground that Board had exceeded jurisdiction; in another case upholds injunction restraining picketing. Ontario High Court upholds arbitration award granting damages against union

In British Columbia, the Supreme Court quashed the Labour Relations Board's certification orders on the ground of excess of jurisdiction when the Board certified a union as a bargaining agent for an almost province-wide geographic area where the employers were not at the time engaged in operations.

In another decision, the British Columbia Supreme Court, in a dispute within the scope of the federal I.R.D.I. Act, upheld an injunction restraining picketing where there was obstruction and intimidation on the part of picketers in support of a strike which was illegal.

In Ontario, the High Court, in upholding an arbitration award granting damages for breach of a collective agreement, ruled that the union as such was liable in damages which could be awarded and assessed by an arbitration board.

British Columbia Supreme Court...

...quashes 17 certification orders applicable to areas where employers not at that time operating

On December 1, 1960, Mr. Justice Sullivan of the British Columbia Supreme Court quashed the Labour Relations Board's orders certifying Local 138 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America as bargaining agent for units of employees of some 17 painting firms. The Court held that the Board exceeded its jurisdiction when certifying a union in respect of geographical areas where the employers were not at that time engaged in operations.

On February 18, 1960, Local 138 (which is located in Vancouver) made 17 separate applications for certification as a bargaining agent of employees of 17 employers, all of whom were located in the Vancouver area. Each application contained the following question and answer: "Q5. At what place or places are the employees you wish to represent employed?—A. Province of British

Columbia, excepting that part of Vancouver Island south of Port Alice (S. of Lat. 50 deg. North), Kitimat, Kemano, Prince George and Dawson Creek." The applications involved some 126 employees.

A hearing was held by the Board on March 29, 1960. Prior to the hearing, however, certificates were granted in respect of the employees of 12 of the firms in question; the remainder of the certificates were issued on March 29, 1960, the actual date of the Board's hearing. Each certificate purported to confer upon the Vancouver-based local of an international union all bargaining rights in respect not only of the employees engaged in the employer's operations at that time, but also in respect of all employees who might in the future be employed by the employer elsewhere in British Columbia. Each certificate purported to extend this exclusive authority of the union to all areas of the province "other than Kitimat, Kemano, Prince George and Dawson Creek and that part of Vancouver Island South of Port Alice."

After the granting of certificates, the employers applied to the court to quash them. The employers asserted their right to enter into painting contracts in the localities outside the Vancouver area and to employ local painters or decorators, who then should have the right of determining whether or not Local 138 should represent them as bargaining agent. These employers were of the opinion that the exclusive certification in the case under review was oppressive, and that in the circumstances that none of them at that time had separate operations in progress in different parts of the province, such "blanket" or "geographic" certification was beyond the statutory power of the Board.

The relevant provisions of the B.C. Labour Relations Act are as follows:

S. 12 (1) Where a trade-union applies for certification for a unit, the Board shall determine whether the unit is appro-

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

priate for collective bargaining and the Board may, before certification, include employees in, or exclude employees from, the unit.

- (4) If ... or if the Board is satisfied that a majority of the employees in the unit were, at the date of the application, members in good standing of the trade-union, the Board shall certify the trade-union for the employees in the unit.
- (12) Where an employer has separate operations in progress in different parts of the Province, if an application for certification of a trade-union for a unit is made, the Board may, if in its opinion the circumstances warrant such action, certify a trade-union for the unit in all the operations of the employer throughout the Province.

Counsel for the union and the Board argued that Section 12 (12) is redundant—an unnecessary and meaningless appendage. They contended that full and complete power to make the contested decisions and full legal authority to issue the certificates in question are vested in the Board by Section 12 (1) and (4), particularly when fortified by the saving provisions of Section 65, which reads:

65 (1) If in any proceeding before the Board a question arises under this Act as to whether:

- (i) A group of employees is a unit appropriate for collective bargaining:

the Board shall decide the question, and its decision shall be final and conclusive.

Counsel for the employer, on the other hand, argued that any multi-location or geographic certification by the Board of a Vancouver-based international trade union would have to depend for its validity upon the application of Section 12 (12) to the existing facts.

Under Section 12 (12) the Board may certify a trade union for the unit in all the operations of the employer throughout the province, provided that the employer has separate operations actually in progress in different parts of the province. The evidence presented to the Court showed, however, that none of the employers had separate operations in progress in other parts of the province than in the Vancouver area either at the time when the court dealt with the dispute or when the certificates were issued by the Board.

In Mr. Justice Sullivan's opinion, the contested certification orders could be justified only if the Board invoked Section 12 (12) of the Act; and the Board's right to invoke that statutory provision would have to depend upon an affirmative answer to the preliminary question: had it been shown in respect of any of the contested

certificates that at the time of the union's application for certification the employer in question had "separate operations in progress in different parts of the province" in addition to his home-based operations in the Vancouver area? That question was answered in the negative.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Sullivan, the certificates issued by the Board granted exclusive jurisdiction to the union far in excess of the territorial limitations contemplated by Question 5 of the statutory form of "Application for Certification" and far in excess of what must have been the intention of the Legislature. Question 5 of the application: "At what place or places are the employees ... employed?" required a more detailed answer than "Province of B.C." and would have reference to a presently existing situation—not to some enlarged sphere of operation that the union might consider in the future.

Mr. Justice Sullivan reached the following conclusions:

1. The jurisdiction of the Board to grant certification of virtually province-wide scope to any union must derive from the discretionary power vested in the Board by Section 12 (12) of the Labour Relations Act.

2. Such discretionary power of the Board is subject to and governed by the opening words: "Where an employer has separate operations in progress in different parts of the Province."

3. The evidence presented to the Court negates the existence of the condition precedent upon which the discretionary power of the Board must depend.

The Court quashed the 17 certificates issued to the union on the ground that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction. *Re Labour Relations Board and Local 138, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, (1961), 26 D.L.R. (2d), Part 4, p. 261.

British Columbia Supreme Court ...

... rules picketing may be restrained when strike illegal and obstruction occurs; upholds injunction

On November 8, 1960, Mr. Justice Collins of the British Columbia Supreme Court, in proceedings in connection with a dispute governed by the federal Industrial Relations and Dispute Investigation Act to dissolve an interim injunction against picketing, ruled that where the strike is illegal and where there is obstruction and intimidation on the part of a substantial number of picketers, the picketing may be restrained.

The Merchandise Services Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was formed on August 1, 1959 and took over

the services for less-than-carload freight formerly provided by the CPR and by three CPR subsidiaries, Canadian Pacific Express Co., O.K. Valley Freight Lines Ltd. and Island Freight Service Ltd. The employees of the subsidiaries became employees of the CPR and they had been employed in Vancouver and at eight other cities and towns in British Columbia.

Prior to August 1, 1959, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees was the bargaining agent for the employees of the Canadian Pacific Express Co. and for the CPR employees, some of whom were later included in the new department of Merchandise Services. On the other hand, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers was the bargaining agent of the two other subsidiary companies.

After August 1, 1959, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks acted as the bargaining agent for all the employees of the new department, and the CPR and the union, on August 13, 1959, entered into a collective agreement, and on April 1, 1960, into a further collective agreement.

On December 31, 1959, the General Truck Drivers and Helpers Union, Local 31, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Vancouver, B.C., applied to the Canada Labour Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent for employees of the Merchandise Service Department. This application was dismissed by the Board on February 10, 1960. Similar applications made on March 25, 1960, by the said Local 31 and by general Teamsters Local 885 were dismissed on July 16, 1960.

There was no evidence that the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (the union which had a collective agreement with the CPR) was certified as bargaining agent under the provisions of the I.R.D.I. Act, and Mr. Justice Collins considered it doubtful whether either of the last two collective agreements were binding on the CPR employees formerly in the employ of the three subsidiaries.

By August 1960 it was apparent that there was a dispute between the company and a group of its employees in the Merchandise Service Department; that this group was organized at least to the extent of arranging that a committee would represent them in attempting to negotiate with the company a dispute or difference relating to the terms or conditions of employment.

In Mr. Justice Collins' opinion, this group of employees composed a "unit" as defined

in S. 2 (3) of the I.R.D.I. Act and was a "union" within the meaning of that word as defined in S. 2 (1) (r) of that statute, but there was no evidence that this group of employees had a bargaining agent entitled on behalf of the unit to require the company by notice under the Act to commence collective bargaining with a view to the conclusion or renewal or revision of a collective agreement within the meaning of S. 23 (1) of the Act.

On August 5, the Employees' Committee had a meeting with the representatives of the management and asked the management to answer the following questions:

1. To whom are the dues remitted and specifically by what authority are the dues deducted?
2. By what authority does the company have the right to conclude a collective agreement on behalf of its employees within the Merchandising Services without the arrangement being ratified by the employees concerned?
3. Is the company prepared to commence collective bargaining with the employees without affiliation to B.R.C. in the various depots throughout the system of C.P. Merchandising Services?
4. Is the company prepared to commence collective bargaining with the employees without affiliation to the B.R.C.?

Also, the management was asked whether the company would be willing to assist employees in regard to the existing collective arrangements in conducting a vote to determine "whether the employees were prepared to accept the sweetheart arrangement recognized by the company."

Apparently the answers received from the management were not considered satisfactory and on August 17, 1960, picketing of the company's premises started. Those employees who walked off their jobs or did not report for duty received from the management a letter dated August 18, stating: "Having absented yourself from duty without authorization, this will advise that you have committed a dismissable offence and no longer appear on the payroll. When you present yourself for duty you will be immediately held out of service pending investigation of your action." The content of this letter appeared on the placards carried by picketers on August 19. On August 31, a different placard was carried by some of the Vancouver picketers, reading: "Give us a democratic vote" and signed "C.P. Merchandise Employees." Picketing spread gradually to the company's premises in other localities in British Columbia. Picketing in Vancouver reduced by about 50 or 60 per cent the average volume of freight handled there. There was substantial name-calling by the picketers, which caused employees hired since the date of the commencement of the picketing to terminate their employment.

The picketing continued from August 17 until September 2, when Mr. Justice Sullivan granted an interlocutory order restraining the following activities: "watching, besetting, picketing, loitering, parading or patrolling" at or adjacent to any of the company's premises in Vancouver or elsewhere in British Columbia; causing a nuisance and deterring the company's servants, agents or customers from entering upon or leaving any of the premises; procuring or inducing, directly or indirectly, a breach of contract between the company and its employees or a breach of the company's duty as a common carrier to provide transportation service; ordering, aiding, counselling, conspiring to commit any of the acts above mentioned.

On September 13, counsel for the defendant employees applied to the court for dissolution of the interim injunction.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Collins, who dealt with the motion, the undertaking of the railway company is outside the exclusive legislative authority of the Legislature of any province and is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. By virtue of Section 53 of the I.R.D.I. Act, the labour relations between the CPR and the defendants and any relative union or unions are governed by the provisions of the Act. Further, Mr. Justice Collins stated that the picketing of the company's premises in various places had caused it serious and irreparable damage. An important part of that picketing was not peaceful but was of an intimidating nature. In his view, the defendant employees had conspired to hurt the company in its business for the purpose of attempting to coerce the company into settling the labour dispute in a manner satisfactory to the defendant employees.

Counsel for the defendant employees submitted that there was no strike, and if there had been a strike such a strike had entirely ceased because each of the employees who had not reported to work had been discharged by letter of August 18. In Mr. Justice Collins' opinion, this letter did not constitute a dismissal or notice of intention to dismiss. In his opinion, there was a cessation of work, or a refusal to work by a group of employees in combination or in concert or in accordance with a common understanding, which falls within the definition of "strike" to be found in Section 2 (1) (p) of the I.R.D.I. Act.

Counsel for the defendant employees argued that peaceful picketing should be allowed. Mr. Justice Collins referred to the following cases: In *Oakville Wood Specialties Ltd. v. Mustin* (L.G. 1951, p.

249), Mr. Justice Gale took the view that picketing in support of an illegal strike was unlawful. In *General Dry Batteries of Canada Ltd. v. Brigenshaw* (L.G. 1952, p. 188), Chief Justice McRuer was of the opinion that the picketers "have a common law right to inform others peacefully that they are on strike, be the strike lawful or unlawful" and if they exercise this right by picketing in a manner that is not otherwise unlawful their actions cannot be restrained. He was not convinced, however, the Chief Justice added, that, in what one may call the guise of advancing their interests in a labour dispute, employees are entitled to bring external pressure to bear on others who are doing business with a particular person for the purpose of injuring the business of their employer so that he may capitulate in the dispute. "It is one thing to exercise all the lawful rights to strike and the lawful rights to picket; ... But it is another thing to recognize a conspiracy to injure so that benefits to any particular person or class may be realized."

In the case of *Grinnell Co. of Canada Ltd. v. Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 535* (1956 3 D.L.R. (2d), p. 101), Mr. Justice McInnes, in continuing until trial an injunction, said: "I am satisfied that unless the defendants are restrained the almost inevitable result which can be anticipated will be an outbreak of violence in one form or another."

Mr. Justice Collins referred also to the judgment of the Court of Appeal in *Gagnon et al. v. Foundation Maritime Ltd.* (L.G., June 1960, p. 605), where the court enjoined peaceful picketing on the ground of conspiracy when the strike was unlawful under the Labour Relations Act of the province. In that case Mr. Justice Bridges said that the defendants who acted as pickets combined in inducing workmen to refrain from work; their object was to obtain recognition of the unions without certification, which, in itself, was not unlawful, but the means they used, a strike in violation of the Labour Relations Act, was unlawful; and any act done in furtherance of the unlawful means should be restrained.

In Mr. Justice Collins' opinion, the principles declared in the *Gagnon* case might properly be applied in the case under review. In his opinion, the argument that peaceful picketing should be allowed could not be accepted where there was both obstruction and intimidation on the part of a substantial number of picketers in support of a strike which was an illegal strike. The Court ruled that the injunction should be continued until trial. *C.P.R. Co. v. Brady et al.* (1961) 26 D.L.R. (2d), Part 2, p. 104.

Ontario High Court...

...rules that arbitration board has the power to assess damages for breach of collective agreement

On January 23, 1961, Chief Justice McRuer of the Ontario High Court, in *certiorari* proceedings to quash an award of a Board of Arbitration granting damages against the union for breach of a collective agreement (L.G., Jan. 1960, p. 32) upheld the award and ruled that the union had the capacity to incur liability for damages and it was within the power of the board of arbitrators to assess and award damages.

Polymer Corporation Limited and its employees come within the provisions of the federal Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act in respect of their relations as employer and employees. Pursuant to the provisions of this Act, a collective agreement dated March 4, 1957 was entered into between the Corporation and Local 16-14 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (a duly certified bargaining agent) and was to remain in full force from February 27, 1957 until July 7, 1958, and to be automatically renewed from year to year thereafter unless special notice of termination was given by either party to the agreement.

Section 18 of the I.R.D.I. Act provides that a collective agreement entered into by a certified bargaining agent is binding upon (a) the bargaining agent and every employee in the unit of employees for which the bargaining agent has been certified, and (b) the employer who has entered into the agreement or on whose behalf the agreement has been entered into.

In Section 19, provisions are made to the effect that: (1) every collective agreement "shall contain a provision for final settlement without stoppage of work, by arbitration or otherwise, of all differences between the parties to or persons bound by the agreement or on whose behalf it was entered into, concerning its meaning or violation"; (2) where a collective agreement does not contain a provision for final settlement, the Canada Labour Relations Board shall, upon application of either party to the agreement, by order, prescribe a provision for such purpose which shall be deemed to be a term of the collective agreement and binding on the parties to and all persons bound by the agreement; (3) "every party to and every person bound by the agreement, and every person on whose behalf the agreement was entered into, shall comply with the provision for final settlement contained in the agreement and give effect thereto".

The collective agreement entered into between the Corporation and the Union dealt with the grievance procedure in Article VI, which reads as follows:

6.05 Any dispute arising between the company and the union regarding the administration, interpretation, alleged violation, or application of this Agreement may be submitted in writing by either party as Step No. 3 of the Grievance Procedure.

The Committeeman shall refer the grievance in writing to the company through the Manager, Industrial Relations Division. Within two (2) regular working days following the day the grievance was submitted to him, the Manager, Industrial Relations Division will arrange for a conference between the company and the union. The reply in writing shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Union Committee within five (5) regular working days following the day on which the conference was held. If such reply does not contain a satisfactory settlement, then the grievance may be referred by either party to arbitration as provided for in Article VII.

The relevant subsections of Article VII of the agreement were as follows:

7.01 Both parties to this Agreement agree that any alleged misinterpretation or violation of the provisions of this Agreement, including any grievance which has been carried through the prescribed steps of the Grievance Procedure outlined in Article VI and which has not been settled, will be referred to a Board of Arbitration at the written request of either of the parties...

7.03 The Board of Arbitration shall not have power to alter or change any of the provisions of this Agreement or to substitute any new provisions for any existing provisions nor to give any decision inconsistent with the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

Article VIII provided that the union would agree that during the life of the agreement there would be no strike and the company agreed there would be no lockout.

Acting under the procedure set out in the agreement, the corporation lodged a grievance against the union, alleging a violation of the agreement by reason of a strike that occurred on February 7, 1958. In due course the grievance was referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the collective agreement. The arbitration board held a hearing and by a majority decision allowed the Corporation's grievance and held that the Corporation was entitled to damages suffered by reason of the strike held in breach of the collective agreement. The Board found the union in breach of the collective agreement and claimed the jurisdiction to award damages.

After the arbitration board's decision, the union applied to the court by way of *certiorari* to quash the award and to prohibit the Corporation and the arbitration

board from taking any proceedings to assess damages against the union.

The main issue before the Court was whether the board of arbitrators had power to award and assess damages for breach of the collective agreement. In this connection, two points were raised for consideration by the Court: (1) Under the terms of the agreement and the provisions of the I.R.D.I. Act, has the Court any jurisdiction to interpret the agreement or is that jurisdiction vested solely in the board of arbitration? (2) If the Court has power to interpret the agreement, was the board right in holding that it had power to award and assess damages?

Regarding the first question, Chief Justice McRuer, who dealt with the motion, was of the opinion that the Court had power to construe the agreement and delineate the jurisdiction of the arbitrators.

Regarding the second point, counsel for the union argued that the Court must ascertain the intention of the parties from the language used in the collective agreement. Further, counsel argued that the language did not disclose an intention to confer on the board of arbitrators power to award damages. In addition, counsel argued that since the statute provided sanctions for breach of the agreement, it could not have been contemplated by the parties that in such case damages might be awarded against the wrongdoer in addition to the penalties provided by the Act.

Chief Justice McRuer agreed with the union's counsel that the passage relied on by the arbitrators in the judgment of Viscount Simon in *Heyman v. Darwins* (1942) A.C. 356 at p. 366, is not to be taken as an abstract statement of law applicable to all cases but that the court must in each case examine the language of the contract to determine in the circumstances of each case just what the parties agreed to submit to arbitration. The Lord Chancellor said:

But, in a situation where the parties are at one in asserting that they entered into a binding contract, but a difference has arisen between them whether there has been a breach by one side or the other, or whether circumstances have arisen which have discharged one or both parties from further performance, such differences should be regarded as differences which have arisen "in respect of", or "with regard to", or "under" the contract, and an arbitration clause which uses these, or similar expressions should be construed accordingly. By the law of England (though not, as I understand, by the law of Scotland), such an arbitration clause would also confer authority to assess damages for breach, even though it does not confer on the arbitral body express power to do so.

The Lord Chancellor himself was aware that this passage could not be detached from the context and be taken to be a statement of the law applicable to all contracts or all agreements to refer to arbitration matters arising out of a breach of contract. This he made clear when later in the same judgment he said:

Two further observations must be made in conclusion. The first is that, notwithstanding the general validity of the above observations, the governing consideration in every case must be the precise terms of the language in which the arbitration clause is framed. Its terms may, of course, be such as will either expressly or by implication reduce what would otherwise be the full ambit of the clause, or again, will extend it yet further.

Consequently, Chief Justice McRuer was in agreement with the Union's counsel that the jurisdiction of the arbitrators to award damages must be found in the language used by the parties as an expression of their intention.

The collective agreement under consideration, the Chief Justice continued, is not in the nature of an ordinary commercial contract. In the case of a collective agreement the law requires that it shall contain a provision for final settlement without stoppage of work, by arbitration or otherwise, of all disputes between the employer and employees concerning the meaning of the agreement or violation of the agreement. The statute goes further and provides that if such a clause is not in the agreement the Labour Relations Board shall, upon the application of either party, "prescribe a provision for such purpose and a provision so prescribed shall be deemed to be a term of the collective agreement." The intention of the statute is clearly expressed in Section 19 (3), which provides that every party and every person bound by the agreement has to comply with the provision for final settlement.

The broad terms of Article 6.05 of the collective agreement covered in express language any dispute arising between the company and the union regarding an alleged violation of the agreement. This clause, read with Article 7.01, made it clear in the Chief Justice's opinion that if this were an ordinary commercial contract, any dispute regarding the alleged violation of the agreement would be the proper subject of arbitration and unquestionably, on the authority of the *Heyman* case, the question as to whether a party who had broken a term of the contract should pay damages and in what amount would be such a dispute. In his opinion, the agreement under consideration came clearly within the language used by Viscount Simon at p. 366 in the *Heyman* case.

However, a collective agreement is different in some aspects from an ordinary commercial contract. In the first place, it is an agreement between a labour union and the employer of its members and that raises the question of the power to award damages against the union.

In the second place, the collective agreement is not the sort of a contract that can be terminated by repudiation by one party merely because the other party has broken one of its terms. Under the statute "all differences between the parties" must be settled without stoppage of work. In the opinion of the Chief Justice, this aspect of the matter raises a stronger inference that the matter of damages for breach of the collective agreement should be assessed by the board of arbitration than in the case of a mere commercial contract. Then the Chief Justice added that it was not argued that if the employer breached the agreement with respect to pay for overtime, for example, an arbitration board would not have the power to award just compensation to the employees that had suffered by the breach. A breach of the agreement is a "grievance" to be dealt with and disposed of by an award of the arbitrators.

In conclusion, Chief Justice McRuer stated that unless there is force in the argument that the board cannot award damages against the union because it is not a legal entity, it must be taken that it has the same jurisdiction with respect to damages suffered by the employer as in the case of damages suffered by the employees.

Dealing with the issue of the Union's legal entity and suability, Chief Justice McRuer first deal with the argument that it is doubtful if a trade union is a suable entity in a court of law, particularly in view of the Ontario Rights of Labour Act. In his opinion, the Rights of Labour Act had no application in the case under review. Section 3 (2) and (3) of the Act reads as follows:

S. 3 (2) A trade union shall not be made a party to any action in any court unless it may be so made a party irrespective of any of the provisions of this Act or of the Labour Relations Act.

(3) A collective bargaining agreement shall not be the subject of any action in any court unless it may be the subject of such action irrespective of any of the provisions of this Act or of the Labour Relations Act.

The Chief Justice stressed that in the case at bar it was not sought to make the union "a party to any action in any court" nor was the collective agreement made "the subject of any action in any court." Consequently, it was no part of his task to decide whether an action might be brought

by the employer in the Ontario Court against the union to recover damages for breach of the collective agreement. The only matter he had to decide was whether, as a result of the agreement between the parties in the dispute under review, the arbitration board had power to award to the employer compensation for a breach of the collective agreement.

Pursuing further the problem of the capacity of a union to be liable for damages, Chief Justice McRuer was of the opinion that the principles of law applied by the Supreme Court of Canada in *International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Therien* (L.G., March 1960, p. 276) should be applied in the case under review. In the *Therien* case the main question was whether a trade union certified as a bargaining agent under the B.C. Labour Relations Act was a suable entity and liable in damages for tort. Two statements made by Mr. Justice Locke are relevant to the case at bar:

It is necessary for the exercise of the powers given that such union should have officers or other agents to act in their names and on their behalf. The legislature, by giving the right to act as agent for others and to contract on their behalf, has given them two of the essential qualities of a corporation in respect of liability for tort since a corporation can only act by its agents, and,

In the absence of anything to show a contrary intention—and there is nothing here—the legislature must be taken to have intended that the creature of the statute shall have the same duties and that its funds shall be subject to the same liabilities as the general law would impose on a private individual doing the same thing. *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.*

When Parliament provided for certification of a trade union with power to compel an employer to bargain with it and clothed it with power to enter into a "collective agreement" with the employer, it invested the trade union with those corporate characteristics essential to a capacity to contract within the scope of the purposes of the Act. That being so, it necessarily follows from the *Therien* case that since the trade union has the legal capacity to enter into a collective agreement, it has imposed on it the responsibility that flows from a breach of the agreement. Further, Chief Justice McRuer thought that the language of Mr. Justice Farwell in *Taff Vale Railway v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*, (1901) A.C. 426, applied with greater force to this case in view of the fact that the obligation to enter into the collective agreement was one created by statute:

The proper rule of construction of statutes such as these is that in the absence of express contrary intention the Legislature intends that

the creature of the statute shall have the same duties, and that its funds shall be subject to the same liabilities as the general law would impose on a private individual doing the same thing.

Chief Justice McRuer came to the conclusion that apart from any question as to whether an action may be maintained in a court against the Union, the Union as such has the capacity to incur liability for damages and consequently the board of arbitrators were within their powers to assess and award damages.

In reaching this conclusion, the Chief Justice was aware of the fact that the trade union involved in the *Therien* case was certified under the British Columbia Labour Relations Act and the court was also con-

sidering the effect of the B.C. Trade-unions Act (R.S.B.C. 1948, c. 342). He considered and compared the relevant sections of the British Columbia legislation with the federal I.R.D.I. Act and, quite apart from anything that was said in the *Therien* judgment about the Trade-unions Act of British Columbia, he thought nevertheless that the *Therien* decision was compelling authority for the conclusion he has reached.

The court dismissed the union's application and upheld the award of the arbitration board.

In the Matter of an Arbitration between Polymer Corporation Ltd. and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, Local 16-14, Canadian Labour Law Reports, February 20, 1961, para 15,341.

Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation

Regulations for employment agencies issued in Ontario. Amended safety rules for storage, transportation and use of explosives are adopted in Newfoundland

In Ontario, the first regulations under the Employment Agencies Act set out the requirements for applicants for licences and fix the maximum fees that workers may be charged for placement services.

In Newfoundland, amendments to the regulations under the Regulations of Mines Act lay down requirements regarding the storage and use of explosives used in and around mines and quarries. Other amendments, issued under the Fire Prevention Act, 1954, deal with the transportation of explosives and the dispensing of flammable liquids.

First regulations under the Newfoundland Regulation of Trade Schools Act, 1960, lay down requirements for trade schools registered under the Act.

Other regulations described below deal with rules of procedure of jurisdictional disputes commissions in Ontario and the coverage of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

The general regulations under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act defining certain businesses for purposes of the Act were amended by Alta. Reg. 2/61, which was gazetted January 31 to go into force July 1.

The term "restaurants" now covers all establishments where one or more workmen are employed and food is served to the public in any city, incorporated town or incorporated village or in the townships of Banff, Jasper and Waterton. It also covers

restaurants operated in connection with hotels or in conjunction with a service station no matter where located. Previously, the definition did not cover restaurants in incorporated villages or in the townsite of Waterton.

A somewhat similar change was made in the definition of "retail stores". It now covers stores with one or more employees in cities, incorporated towns and villages and the townships of Banff, Jasper and Waterton.

Newfoundland Fire Prevention Act, 1954

In Newfoundland, new Explosive and Inflammable Substances and Materials Regulations, 1961, issued under the Fire Prevention Act, 1954, were gazetted February 14. They deal with the handling and transportation of explosives and the storage and dispersing of flammable liquids.

The provisions relating to explosives require every consignee of explosives to notify the Fire Commissioner of the type of transport, place and expected time of arrival, and the quantity and class of explosives in the consignment. No person may load or unload explosives on or from a vessel, train or vehicle, or transport them, without first requesting and obtaining permission from the Fire Commissioner and informing him of the proposed methods of loading, unloading or transporting.

The regulations state that the Fire Commissioner shall make, or may approve, safe arrangements for the loading, unloading, handling or transporting of explosives. He is also empowered to prescribe fire preven-

tion and fire fighting equipment where explosives are being loaded and unloaded, or for a vehicle transporting them. The person who is responsible for the loading, unloading, handling or transporting of explosives must provide the equipment prescribed.

Explosives must not be transported on a vehicle to a wharf or other place of loading on a vessel unless the vessel is ready for loading, and the loading can begin immediately and be completed without delay. Vehicles carrying explosives are forbidden to park on a wharf, except during loading and unloading, and must unload explosives on the vessel immediately on arrival at a wharf. If a stoppage in loading or unloading is likely to last one hour or more, the hatches must be covered sufficiently to prevent ignition of the explosives in the event of fire.

Explosives being loaded or unloaded must not be stored or placed on a wharf, but must be moved directly from the vehicle to the vessel or vice versa. Cargo boxes only must be used in unloading explosives from a vessel, and a package or piece of explosive must not be permitted to extend above the upper rim of the cargo box in such a way that it can fall out of the box.

If, during the unloading, explosives are discovered mixed with the cargo of a vessel not known to be carrying explosives, and not listing them in its manifest, the master of the vessel must report the discovery to the Fire Commissioner. The Fire Commissioner may investigate the matter, and order the removal and disposal of the explosives and any other part of the cargo which may have explosives mixed with it.

The regulations forbid smoking on a wharf where explosives are being handled, or the use of an open flame or artificial light on a wharf or near a wharf or vessel where explosives are being handled. Non-sparking flashlights are permitted, and also electric lights in good condition, protected by metal guards, and with sound wiring.

A person under the influence of alcohol or narcotics is prohibited from loading, unloading, handling or transporting explosives or from being on the wharf while the work is going on.

In regard to explosive or flammable substances, the regulations forbid the installation of underground tanks for the storage of such materials within the limits of a highway right-of-way. Requirements are also set out concerning the distance that gasoline pumps must be erected from highways.

The regulations authorize the Fire Commissioner, with the consent of the Provincial Planning Advisory Board, to issue permits for the transportation, storage, handling, use

or sale of inflammable liquids. He may also suspend and restore them. These permits are subject to the provisions of the Flammable Liquids Code.

Newfoundland Regulations of Mines Act

Newfoundland has issued the Mines (Safety of Workmen) (Amendment) (No. 1) and (No. 2) Regulations, 1961, under the Regulations of Mines Act, amending existing regulations (L.G. 1957, p. 722). Amendment No. 1 relates to the storage, transportation and use of explosives. Amendment No. 2 concerns the factor of safety of hoisting ropes. Amendment No. 1 was gazetted February 28, and No. 2, February 14; both came into force on March 1.

Explosives

The new regulations revoke the former provision that specified that care and safety regulations concerning the storage of explosives in surface magazines temporarily came under the jurisdiction of the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

A new provision specifically states that the sections of the regulation dealing with the care and use of explosives (Sections 141 to 172, which includes the current amendment) apply to explosives, including detonators and blasting caps, stored or used in or about mines and quarries or related premises. The current amendment, however, does not apply to quarries operated exclusively for constructing public works and utilities such as roads, wharves, breakwaters and causeways.

One of the main sections in the new regulations sets out requirements in respect to the storage of explosives. It is now required that all explosives, including detonators or blasting caps, must, while on the surface, be stored in a suitable magazine.

A magazine at a mine may be erected only with the written permission of the Chief Inspector of Mines, who must also approve the site and type of structure of the magazine. This permission, valid for one year, must be posted in the magazine. The permission of the Chief Inspector is not required, however, for the erection and use of maintenance magazines storing up to 150 pounds or one day's supply of explosives for current use.

The regulations require that magazines must be located in accordance with the Revised British Table of Distances; where this is impossible the mine manager and Chief Inspector must jointly choose the best location.

Further requirements specify that the oldest stock must be used first; explosives in boxes or cartons must be stored in regular layers to make this possible; boxes or cartons must be stacked right side up and far enough from the walls to permit proper ventilation. Records of withdrawals of explosives must be kept.

Another major section of the new regulations deals with the surface transportation of explosives at a mine. In this respect, a vehicle may not carry more than 4,000 pounds, except with the permission of the Chief Inspector, and the load must not exceed 80 per cent of the capacity of the vehicle. The use of towed vehicles is prohibited, except with the approval of the Chief Inspector. It is also forbidden to carry detonators and other explosives in the same vehicle unless they are sufficiently separated to prevent the spread of fire or explosion; in such a case, the maximum number of detonators allowed is 1,000.

The new regulations also lay down several requirements with respect to vehicles and equipment. In this regard, vehicles used to transport explosives must be maintained in sound mechanical condition. A fuel tank must not be filled if a vehicle is loaded, except in case of necessity, when the vehicle must be stopped and the ignition turned off. A fire extinguisher, capable of dealing with gasoline and oil fires, must be carried by vehicles transporting more than 150 pounds of explosives. Any vehicle carrying more than 50 pounds of explosives must display the word "Explosives" so that it is visible from all sides. The regulations further provide that metal parts of vehicles that may come in contact with explosives containers must be covered with wood, a tarpaulin or other suitable material. Explosives must be properly secured in the vehicle and be protected from fire, rain or snow. No other goods or materials may be transported with explosives.

Other provisions in this section set out requirements in connection with persons in or near vehicles carrying explosives. In this regard, only persons necessary for handling explosives may travel in the vehicle. Persons in or near the vehicle are prohibited from smoking. Vehicles must not be left unattended and, except with the permission of the Chief Inspector, must have the ignition turned off and the brakes set, when parked or being loaded or unloaded. The operator of the vehicle must drive carefully, stop at railway crossings or when entering a main road, and not exceed a speed of 30 miles per hour.

Provisions concerning precautions to be taken in connection with magazines have

been increased. All brush or inflammable material near a magazine must now be removed for a distance sufficient to eliminate a fire hazard. Magazines must be closed and persons withdrawn on the approach of a thunderstorm. Formerly, magazines had to be of substantial construction, but now they must be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Another new requirement specifies that notices bearing the wording, "Danger Explosives", must be posted beside the approaches to a magazine at least 25 feet from its entrance.

With respect to abandoned mines or ones in which work has been discontinued, it is now required that all explosives, fuse, detonators and blasting caps must be disposed of; storage of explosives in these mines is forbidden, without the permission of the Chief Inspector.

Hoisting Ropes

The amendment concerning hoisting ropes revokes previous provisions relating to hoisting ropes in a slope or inclined shaft and substitutes new ones. The new requirements are the same as before, except that in determining the weight supported by a hoisting rope it is now specified that one of the factors used is the sine of the maximum angle (formerly angle) which the inclined shaft makes with the horizontal.

Every hoisting rope in a slope when newly installed must now have a factor of safety of not less than six (formerly five) at the head-sheave, or at the hoist drum where no head-sheave is used, for all positions of the conveyance on the slope (formerly when the rope was fully let out). Here, also, it is now stipulated that the sine of the maximum angle (formerly angle) which the slope makes with the horizontal will be used in computing the total weight supported by the hoisting rope.

Newfoundland Regulation of Trade Schools Act

The first regulations to be issued under the Newfoundland Regulation of Trade Schools Act, 1960, were gazetted January 31.

The Act provides that trade schools giving instruction in any of the trades specified must be registered with the Minister of Education, except trade schools operated by religious bodies or by companies for their own employees. The regulations set out the requirements for registration, prescribe the forms to be used, and deal with fees, annual reports, qualifications of students and other matters.

When applying for registration, a keeper or operator of a trade school must forward, with the prescribed fee, statements of the

courses of instruction offered, giving the fees charged for each course; the text books, supplies or equipment required by each student for each course, together with charges; a detailed copy of the syllabus of each course, specimens of a few lessons or of all the lessons if requested by the Minister; copies of homework instructions or of practical exercises included in correspondence courses; copies of certificates and diplomas to be used, as well as copies of catalogues, sales circulars and other advertisements; the names and addresses of all sales agents employed by the school who are operating in the province.

Where buildings in Newfoundland are to be used for instructional purposes, certificates from the local medical health officer and fire chief certifying as to the sanitary conditions and safety of the premises are to be submitted with the application. The Minister may require an operator to provide additional information and may order him to make whatever changes he considers necessary.

Changes in fees or other charges, or changes in catalogues, sales circulars, advertisements, certificates or contract forms may not be made after the date of the application for registration without the written approval of the Minister.

The maximum number of students enrolled in any trade school operating shop or class facilities may not exceed the number specified in the certificate of the local medical health officer and fire chief. Where the school is operated on a shift basis, however, the Minister may grant special permission to increase the enrolment provided certain requirements are met.

Whenever the holder of a trade school licence wishes to increase the number of courses offered, he must forward his licence to the Minister with all information about the proposed new courses.

The keeper or operator of a trade school will be held responsible for statements made by salesmen, representatives or employees. Misleading advertising or advertising that guarantees employment is prohibited. Radio or television advertisements must conform to the regulations and copies of the script must be kept on file.

Every keeper or operator must see that all applicable health, sanitary and safety regulations are complied with. Equipment, tools and machinery used in the trade school must be in good condition and equipped with the required safety devices. He must also ensure that students use the safety equipment provided.

Before being registered, a keeper or operator of a trade school must post with

the Minister security for the performance of his contract. If a registration is cancelled or a school discontinued, the Minister will hold this security until all reimbursements due to students have been made.

Diplomas or certificates may be granted only to students who have passed the final examination. Among other information, they must show the type of instruction given, the total duration of the course and the mark obtained.

A school offering correspondence courses must keep a register of all students who reside in the province and must submit an annual report on the prescribed form.

No trade school may be operated jointly or in conjunction with any commercial establishment nor may any student services or articles produced by student labour be offered for sale except with the permission of the Minister.

The minimum educational requirement for enrolment in any radio, television or electronics course is Grade 8. As regards other courses, the regulations stipulate that the keeper or operator must satisfy himself that the applicant must be physically capable of taking the course in which he wishes to enrol and has sufficient educational qualifications to understand and complete the course of study. No person under the compulsory school age (15) may be admitted to any trade school course except with permission of the Minister.

Although no specific qualifications are laid down for teachers, the regulations provide that the keeper or operator of a trade school must maintain an adequate teaching staff composed of persons of such general and occupational education, practical experience, character and teaching ability as the Minister may deem necessary for the proper operation of the school.

Ontario Employment Agencies Act

The first regulations made under the new Ontario Employment Agencies Act were gazetted on February 4 as O. Reg. 11/61.

The legislation, which was enacted in 1960 following complaints that many private employment agencies were charging exorbitant fees, provided for the licensing of employment agencies, including persons engaged in the business of counselling or testing persons for a fee to assist them in securing employment.

The regulations classify employment agencies, set out the qualifications of applicants for licences, impose limits on agency fees and require the keeping of records.

Employment agencies are classified into two categories, (1) Class "A" employment

agencies, consisting of firms that find persons for employment, receiving a fee from the employers and (2) Class "B" agencies, which procure employment for persons.

The regulations permit agencies to operate in either, but not both, of the two categories, providing that no operator may have any financial interest, whether proprietary or otherwise, in an employment agency of another class.

An applicant for a licence or a renewal must be at least 21 years of age and have a permanent place of business in Ontario.

An application for a licence must be submitted on the prescribed form to the Supervisor of Employment Agencies. As well as indicating the class of licence desired, the applicant must give the location of his permanent places of business in Ontario and the names of three persons who know his business reputation. He must also show whether he has been convicted of an offence under a Canadian or foreign law for which the maximum penalty was a fine in excess of \$25 or imprisonment, whether any proceedings are pending which might lead to such conviction, and whether he has been refused a licence for an employment agency in another jurisdiction or has had one suspended or revoked.

A licence may not be transferred and must be renewed annually. The fee for a renewal is \$100, the same as for the original licence. (The fee for a licence for the period ending March 31, 1961 will be \$25, however).

In addition to the licence fee, the operator of an employment agency must also furnish security in the amount of \$1,000. This may be in the form of a personal bond, which must be accompanied by collateral security, or a bond of a guarantee company approved under the Guarantee Companies Securities Act. The collateral security must be direct and guaranteed securities of the Government of Canada or of the Government of Ontario.

Class "A" employment agencies may accept fees from employers but are prohibited from making any charge to employees for placement services.

The maximum registration fee that a Class "B" employment agency may charge a person seeking employment is \$2 in each 12-month period.

For securing employment for any person hired on an hourly basis, a Class "B" employment agency may charge up to one-eighth of the first day's pay. Where employment is on a daily basis, the maximum fee that may be charged is the proportion of the first day's pay that one hour bears

to the total number of hours worked in the day. In the case of an employee hired on a weekly basis, the maximum fee is one-seventh of the first week's pay. If an employee is hired by the month, a Class "B" employment agency may charge up to four-thirtieths of the first month's wages.

Where employment is on an annual basis, a Class "B" employment agency is permitted to charge up to 5 per cent of the first year's pay, payable in three months. If employment is terminated before the end of the year, however, the agency is required to make a prorated refund.

If a Class "B" agency advertises that employment is available, it must, upon request, furnish the Supervisor with the name and address of the employer.

Every employment agency must issue receipts and keep duplicate copies in its records.

Ontario Labour Relations Act

Regulations under the Ontario Labour Relations Act dealing with procedures of a jurisdictional disputes commission composed of more than one member were gazetted on February 4 as O. Reg. 12/61.

The 1960 amendments to the Act authorized the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a jurisdictional disputes commission to deal with disputes over work assignments. A complaint arising out of a work assignment may be filed with the Labour Relations Board, which, in turn, may refer the matter to a jurisdictional disputes commission. Regulations issued last October (L.G., Dec. 1960, p. 1307) prescribed the form to be used and the information to be forwarded when filing a complaint of this type.

The new provisions state that when a jurisdictional disputes commission comprised of more than one person has been established, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must designate one member as chairman.

The chairman must fix the date, time and place of the meetings, send out notices and arrange for the attendance of an alternate member whenever one person is expected to be absent. The regulations further provide that a commission may not hold a meeting in the absence of a member who has not been duly notified.

Where a commission is composed of more than three members, the chairman and two other members, one representing employers, the other employees, constitute a quorum.

The majority decision will prevail but in the case of a tie vote, the chairman will have a second or casting vote.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

January statistics* show that total of claimants for unemployment insurance at month-end up 12 per cent since December 30 and 8 per cent from year earlier; but initial and renewal claims during the month 25 per cent fewer than in December

Claimants† for unemployment insurance benefit on January 31 numbered 846,900, an increase of 12 per cent over the December 30 total of 754,100 and 8 per cent above the figure of 205,000 recorded for January 29, 1960. These totals include seasonal benefit claimants: 205,000 on January 31, 134,100 on December 30, and 177,100 on January 29, 1960.

The number of seasonal claimants at the end of January was about 15 per cent higher than last year's figure but regular claimants increased only by about 5 per cent.

At the beginning of January 1961, claimants comprised 17.3 per cent of the estimated insured population; a year earlier 16.0 per cent were claimants, and a month earlier, 11.7 per cent.

As of January 31, it was estimated that claimants had been on continuous claim for about 2 months on the average.

Some 344,200 initial and renewal claims were filed during January. This was a decrease of almost 25 per cent from the December total of 448,300 but an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent from last year's January total of 306,600. The December-January decline was close to 30 per cent for renewal and 22 per cent for initial claims. In comparison with last year, initial claims increased by less than 10 per cent, renewal claims by 30 per cent.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 672,500 for January, up sharply from the amended estimate of 402,600 for December and 10 per cent above last January's estimate of 630,000.

Payments amounted to \$67.7 million during January, 70 per cent higher than the \$39.8 million paid out in December and

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers, such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

Claimants should not be interpreted either as "total number of beneficiaries" or "total job applicants."

25 per cent above the \$54.3 million paid out during January 1960.

The average weekly payment was \$23.96 for January, \$23.51 for December, and \$21.91 for January 1960.

The relatively greater increase of 70 per cent in beneficiaries and payments in January in contrast with a 12-per-cent increase in the number of claimants results primarily from the lag between filing of a claim and receiving of a benefit cheque. At December 30, almost 40 per cent of the claimants had been on claim less than 3 weeks, but at the end of January this proportion was less than a quarter. In general, the first week of recorded unemployment is a "waiting" week and not compensated.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for January showed that insurance books or contribution cards were issued to 5,043,909 employees who had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1960.

At January 31, employers registered numbered 332,807, an increase of 366 since December 31, 1960.

Enforcement Statistics

During February, 5,791 investigations were conducted by enforcement officers across Canada. Of these, 2,666 were spot checks of postal and counter claims to verify the fulfilment of statutory conditions and 145 were miscellaneous investigations.

*See Tables E-1 to E-4 at back of this issue.

†A claimant's unemployment register is placed in the "live file" at the local office as soon as the claim is forwarded for computation. As a result, the count of claimants at any given time inevitably includes some whose claims are in process. During the seasonal benefit period, claims in process are classed as regular until the computation of their contribution credits indicates otherwise.

The remaining 2,980 were investigations in connection with claimants suspected of making false statements to obtain benefit.

Prosecutions were begun in 245 cases, 29 against employers and 216 against claimants.* Punitive disqualifications as a result of false statements or misrepresentations by claimants numbered 2,536.*

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Revenue received in January totalled \$30,498,370.12, compared with \$28,965,-

943.74 in December and \$29,135,805.55 in January 1960.

Benefits paid in January totalled \$67,660,-186.87, compared with \$39,765,535.77 in December and \$54,344,674.19 in January 1960.

The balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund on January 31 was \$283,742,-150.10; on December 31 it was \$320,903,-966.85 and on January 31, 1960 it was \$445,885,387.32.

Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Decision CUC-57, February 3, 1961

Summary of the Main Facts: The question to be decided in this appeal is whether a carpenter was engaged in insurable employment from July 13 to August 26, 1959, while doing some carpentry work to the outside of the house of his nephew, a fisherman.

According to the record, [the uncle] filed a claim for benefit which showed that he had worked as a carpenter for his nephew at a wage of \$5.00 a day. The local office reported that he gave the following information: "(He) was the only carpenter working. The employer . . . did not work . . . the employee himself supervised the carpentry work being done. This work was on the outside of a dwelling house owned by the employer . . . [The uncle] missed one day from work and was not paid wages for the missed day. Stamps earned from this employment have assisted (him) to qualify for fishing seasonal benefits with a minimum duration of 13 weeks." (Exhibit No. 6).

On April 26, 1960, the uncle completed Form UIC 593, "Application for Determination of Question under the Unemployment Insurance Act". He stated therein that the period of employment was from July 13, 1959 to August 26, 1959; that his remuneration was \$30.00 a week; that his nephew, the employer, had the right to dismiss him "when work finished" and to exercise control as to the method of performance of his duties and that such control was exercised "by the employer inspecting the work." The uncle's contention in the case is: "I believe that the work that I have done was insurable. I started to work as a carpenter on the 13 July to 26 August

1959 at a salary of \$30.00 per week for 8 hrs per day during 5 days in week". (Exhibit No. 5).

On July 19, 1960, the Unemployment Insurance Commission rendered a formal decision to the effect that, after having considered the application for determination of the question, the rulings given by the officers of the Commission and the representations made by the uncle and other parties interested in the matter, the uncle was not employed in insurable employment during the period from July 13 to August 26, 1959, while doing some carpentry work to the outside of the house of his nephew.

On August 15, 1960, the nephew took exception and in effect appealed to the Umpire against this decision of the Commission, on the following grounds:

... I don't see why my uncle was not insurable. I hired him to do carpentry work on the outside of my house, while I was away fishing in the day time and I also paid him \$5.00 a day and it was legal for me to buy stamps for him, and the house is here for anyone to see that he did the work for me.

... He had 15 unemployed weeks so that he was entitled to his benefits; if he was not, I don't see how a great many more drew benefits for doing the same kind of work for other people...

The nephew, in a formal "Notice of Appeal" dated October 7, 1960, stated also:

I hired my uncle . . . to do carpentry work on my house at the rate of \$5.00 daily (\$30.00 weekly) and this period of employment was from July 13 to August 26, 1959. I considered this insurable employment and affixed stamps for that period, according to the law of Unemployment Insurance as I understood it. My uncle was doing the same work as any other carpenter which I might have hired. Mr. . . . Unemployment Insurance representative . . . did the computing for me as to the number and denomination of the stamps that I should affix. Mr. . . . didn't tell me that this employment was not insurable.

*These do not necessarily relate to the investigations conducted during this period.

Considerations and Conclusions: There are two equally appropriate ways of dealing with the question at issue in the present case, viz., whether the work which [the uncle] did as a carpenter for [his nephew] during the period from July 13 to August 26, 1959 was insurable employment.

One way is to determine whether the terms of the engagement were such as could be called a contract of service, and this, depending on the circumstances, might be very difficult to arrive at.

The other way, which is the one I have chosen, is to ascertain whether the work is included in one of the employments specifically excepted in section 27 of the Act, which, so far as is material, reads as follows:

Excepted employment is:

(p) employment of a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business...

As the alleged employer is a fisherman, it is clear that [his uncle] was employed "otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business." However, whether it was employment of a "casual nature" is not so clear and will, therefore, require some elaboration.

The test is: "Was the employment for the purpose of or incidental to the employer's trade or business?" The phrase "otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business" makes it clear that not all casual employment is noninsurable but only in cases where the employment is not for the purpose of or incidental to the employer's trade or business.

[The nephew] in this case employed [his uncle], a person who was not regularly employed by him, to do work which obviously had nothing to do with his fishing activities. Moreover, the work to be carried out was of a non-continuing nature and could be done as and when [the nephew] might choose to do it. For the foregoing reasons, I consider that the employment of [the uncle] was of a casual nature.

As I have come to the conclusion that the said employment of [the uncle] was "otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business" and was also "of a casual nature," I consider that such employment was not insurable, and I so decide.

The appeal is dismissed.

Decision CUC-59, February 14, 1961

Summary of the Main Facts: The question for the decision of the Umpire is whether a son was engaged in insurable employment while working in the Post Office operated by his father for the period from July 20 to October 31, 1959.

The son, who is single and 26 years of age, lives with his father in a dwelling that also contains the Post Office. He pays board not only when he is working but also when he is unemployed. He was hired to work in the Post Office from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. from July 20 to October 31, 1959, his work was partly supervised and his wage was \$20 a week. It seems that his services were required during the latter-mentioned period only because his father was ill and later resting. He has no special occupation and is normally employed as an office worker or as a common labourer.

The appellant filed an application for unemployment insurance benefit in November 1958, at which time he stated that he had been employed in the said Post Office for the period from July 7, 1958 to November 1, 1958. When he filed his application for benefit, his insurance book contained 17 weekly contributions which had been purchased on November 18, 1958. The appellant wrote to the National Employment Office on May 18, 1959, to cancel his claim for unemployment insurance benefit by reason of the fact that he had obtained employment with M—— Packers on May 11, 1959. He had drawn benefit from November 16, 1958, until this date.

His father wrote to the National Employment Office on December 18, 1959, asking if he could stamp his son's unemployment insurance book for employment in the Post Office for the period from July 20, 1959 to October 31, 1959, after which he completed Form UIC 593, "Application for Determination of Question under the Unemployment Insurance Act," on February 16, 1960. This revealed that he had the right to dismiss his son from his employment in the Post Office in any circumstances by advising him that his services were no longer required; that the fixed salary of \$20 weekly was paid to his son as postal clerk and that he, the father, had the right to exercise control as to the method of performance of his duties, by way of instruction.

On July 19, 1960, the Commission rendered a formal decision to the effect that, after having considered the application for the determination of the question, the rulings given by the officers of the Commission, and the representations made by the applicant and other parties interested in the matter, the son was not employed in insurable employment during the period from July 20 to October 31, 1959, while he was allegedly employed in the Post Office as assistant to his father, who is the postmaster.

On September 15, 1960, the son appealed to the Umpire and contended that he was engaged in insurable employment for the period under review. He based his contention on the following grounds:

That on the 27th October 1954, your office informed by letter [my father] that I was insurable and that he would be forced to stamp my book. The employment in 1959 was exactly the same as in 1954, our letter is still here, on file. Secondly, I was paid a weekly salary and a record of my employment is in the possession of my former employer, [the father].

In a statement of observations and representations for consideration by the Umpire, a solicitor of the Legal Adviser's office of the Commission remarked:

The total annual salary that [the father] receives as Postmaster is \$495 per annum. This averages less than \$10 per week. In my opinion it is not reasonable to believe that he would pay a person deputizing for him a wage in excess of double the amount that he received from the Government of Canada for acting as Postmaster. A salary of \$20 per week plus board paid to [the son] would, in my submission, be at least treble the Government salary paid to [the father].

X is a very small Post Office which serves only a few families and the total revenue received by the Government from this Post Office during 1959 was \$436.87. The work at this office is very light in the opinion of the Director of Operations of the Post Office Department in Ottawa. In my opinion it is not reasonable to believe that these services would occupy the full time and attention of [the son]...

It is submitted that since the evidence in the file is indicative of a close family relationship there is a presumption that the services are performed gratuitously. No proof of payment has been furnished and in the absence of this proof these services should, in my opinion, be regarded as of a gratuitous nature.

It is noted that no enquiry whatsoever regarding the insurability of the employment was made until 18 December 1959 which was seven weeks after the alleged employment had terminated. It is also noted that the period of employment alleged was 15 weeks which is the minimum period for which a person could qualify for seasonal benefit. In my opinion, these facts must be given proper weight in the assessment of the evidence as a whole.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was desirous of obtaining further evidence or clarification in connection with the state of health of [the father], for it was alleged that the employment of [the son] was made necessary due to his father's illness. [The father] not only failed to provide any medical certificate but was not co-operative in answering any of the Commission's questions about his state of health or otherwise.

It is submitted that a proper assessment of the evidence as a whole leads to and merits the conclusion that a contract of service under section 25 (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act has not been established and that therefore the employment is not insurable.

Considerations and Conclusions: Section 25 of the Act provides that insurable employment is employment that is not included in excepted employment, and section 27, so far as is material, reads:

Excepted employment is

(m) employment for which no wages, salary or other pecuniary remuneration is paid, where the person employed is the child of, or is maintained by, the employer...

The record shows that the person employed in this case is the child of the employer, and neither the son nor his father has adduced satisfactory evidence that "wages, salary or other pecuniary remuneration" were paid to the employee for the work he allegedly performed for his father during the period under review.

In view of the foregoing, I consider that the appellant has failed to prove satisfactorily that his employment was not included in excepted employment and I consequently decide that such employment was not insurable.

The appeal is dismissed.

Decision CUC-61, February 17, 1961

(Translation)

Summary of the Main Facts: The question to be decided in this case is whether a father who resided in the province of New Brunswick was engaged in insurable employment during the period from July 12 to August 1, 1959, when he painted the newly built house of his son, a labourer employed by a power and paper company in the province of Ontario.

According to his sworn statement, when the appellant painted his son's newly built house, he earned a wage of \$8.50 a day, which was paid to him. In support of this, the manager of the Caisse Populaire at — submitted a written statement in which he said that he had cashed, during the summer of 1959, some cheques made out to the appellant, which had been sent to him by his son. The manager also declared that he had seen the father painting his son's house.

In the form "Application for Determination of Question" that the father filled out, signed, and presented to the Commission on February 24, 1960, he mentioned, among other things, that the work done by him was "casual," that his son had the right to dismiss him once the work was finished and that his son's control as to the method of performance of his duties was as follows: "work examined after completion." The appellant also indicated that the cancellation of the three unemployment insurance stamps which his son had affixed in his book (after consulting the local office about this matter) prevented him from having a sufficient number of contributions to establish his entitlement to benefit "this year."

On September 6, 1960, the Unemployment Insurance Commission rendered the following decision:

After studying the application for determination of the question, the directives given by the officers of the Commission, and the representations made by the applicant and other interested parties, the Commission hereby decides that [the father] was not engaged in insurable employment when he painted the house of his son, . . . , during the period from July 12 to August 1, 1959.

The father appealed to the Umpire and in the notice of appeal, which he signed, he stated, among other things, that even though his son was in Ontario during the period in question, he was working under his control, since his son's wife lived nearby and she could supervise, step by step, the work he was doing.

Considerations and Conclusions: Section 25 of the Unemployment Insurance Act stipulates, among other things, that to be insurable, a person's employment must, in addition to being carried on under a contract of service, not be included in excepted employment. Now, the relevant portion of Section 27 of the same Act reads as follows:

Excepted employment is

(p) employment of a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business . . .

First of all, as the son was not engaged in any trade or business, there is no reason to consider whether the employment of the appellant was for the purpose of his son's trade or business; obviously it was not. But was it employment "of a casual nature"?

In this connection, I said in a recent decision (CUC 57) [published above] that the criterion to be applied in the circumstances of that case for the purpose of determining whether the employment was "of a casual nature" within the meaning of that expression in section 27 (p) was to examine whether the employment was for the purpose of the employer's trade or business; in other words, whether the employment was incidental to the said trade or business. In this case, I consider that the said criterion should be applied. Now, there is no evidence that the employer was engaged in business as a building or painting contractor; his sole occupation at that time was that of a labourer working for others by the day. For the son, building his house and having it painted could only be work of a casual nature, in his circumstances.

Therefore, the employment of the father during the period from July 12 to August 1, 1959 was employment "of a casual nature," and as the employment was also "other than for the purpose of the trade or business" of his son, that employment was included in excepted employment and was therefore not insurable within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

I therefore decide to affirm the Commission's decision and to dismiss the appeal.

1960 Amendments to U.S. Unemployment Insurance Legislation

Amendments to unemployment insurance laws were among the most important of the changes in state labour legislation in the United States in 1960. Only 22 state legislatures held regular sessions, and several of the sessions were restricted either entirely or primarily to consideration of budget matters.

The unemployment insurance amendments were enacted in a year that marks the 25th anniversary of the federal-state system of unemployment insurance in the U.S.A.

Maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits were raised in nine states, by legislative enactment in Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia, and through the operation of flexible maximum benefit amount provisions enacted in previous years in Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Rhode Island did not change the basic weekly benefit amount, but increased the allowance maximum for each child. Alaska decreased the maximum weekly benefit amount payable to interstate claimants.

At present, the maximum basic weekly benefit amount is \$45 or more in seven jurisdictions, between \$35 and \$45 in twenty-three jurisdictions, and under \$35 in twenty-one jurisdictions.

The minimum weekly unemployment benefit amount was increased in three states, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia.

Only two states amended the duration provisions in their laws. Georgia changed from a uniform duration of 20 weeks for all eligible claimants to a variable duration of 26 or one-fourth of base-period wages, whichever is less, with a minimum duration of nine weeks. Virginia increased its maximum variable duration from 18 to 20 weeks.

The maximum duration is 28 weeks or more in nine jurisdictions, 26 weeks in thirty-three jurisdictions, and less than 26 weeks in nine jurisdictions.

Changes in qualifying requirements were enacted by two states. Virginia increased its minimum requirement from \$250 to \$300. Georgia changed its requirement from a variable one to a uniform requirement of 36 times the weekly benefit amount.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during February

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During February the Department of Labour prepared 191 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 224 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under the heading provide that:

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in February for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:

Department	No. of Contracts	Aggregate Amount
Defence Production	100	\$381,651.00
Post Office	23	379,849.80
Public Works	3	48,425.00
R.C.M.P.	7	151,432.30
Transport	2	151,504.00

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work.

These wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classifications to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen; and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established by the laws of the province in which the work is being performed;

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district, or if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district, or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during February

During February the sum of \$4,949.39 was collected from nine contractors for wage arrears due their employees arising out of the failure of the contractors, or their subcontractors, to apply the wage rates and other conditions of employment required by the schedule of labour conditions forming part of their contract. This amount is for distribution to the 247 workers concerned.

Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during February

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

Department of Agriculture

Woodslee Ont: George L Dillon, construction of workshop, Soil Sub-Station. *near Lumsden Sask:* W C Wells Construction Co Ltd, revisions & improvements to Buffalo Pound Lake Dyke. *Lethbridge Alta:* Cooper Construction Ltd, construction of Soils Service Bldg, Research Station.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Chalk River Ont: Durie Mosaic & Marbles Ltd, *completion of terrazzo work for new entrance of Bldg 100; John T Hepburn Ltd, fabrication, supply & erection of structural steel for mezzanine floor in Bldg 466.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Summerside P E I: M F Schurman Co Ltd, construction of two classrooms & gymnasium extension to school (DND 5/60). *Montreal Que:* Aristide Dupuis, *interior painting of apartments, Benny Farm; Aristide Dupuis, *interior painting of apartments, Villeray Terrace. *Ottawa Ont:* Fixit Household Services Ltd, *electrical maintenance, Projects 3, 4 & 9 & Strathcona Heights, Project 6. *Toronto Ont:* Dell Construction Co, construction of 38 housing units, Lawrence Heights (FP 5/54); M Hummel & Son, *painting of hallways, Danforth Court & Greenwood Court. *Windsor Ont:* Dinsmore Construction Co, construction of high rise apartment bldg, phase II (FP 5/59). *Lloydminster Sask:* Nelson Lumber Co Ltd, *fire damage repairs, Project 1/48. *Regina Sask:* D Dent, *plumbing & heating maintenance, Projects 2-6, 7/48 & 8/49; I Weckend, *carpentry maintenance, Projects 2-6, 7/48 & 8/49. *Calgary Alta:* R J J Ball, *repairs to roofs of wartime houses, Projects 4 & 4A; Roller Rooter Plumbing, *plumbing maintenance, wartime houses, Projects 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4 & 4A. *Lethbridge Alta:* L R Cunningham Construction Co, repairs to basements of wartime houses, Projects 4/48 & 5/49. *Medicine Hat Alta:* T Eaton Co Ltd, *replacement of tile floors in wartime houses, Project 3/48.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Abitibi Indian Agency Que: La Société d'Entreprises Générales Ltd, plumbing improvements & alterations to Amos IRS. *Nakina Indian Agency Ont:* Hakala Construction, construction of bungalow, Landsdowne House ACC Indian day school. *The Pas Indian Agency Man:* Gertz Construction Ltd, construction of one classroom school & teacher's residence, Nelson House Indian day schools. *Blackfoot Indian Agency Alta:* Larwill Construction Co, repairs & alterations to Crowfoot Community Hall, Blackfoot Reserve. *Edmonton Indian Agency Alta:* St Laurent Construction Ltd, alterations, phase 2,

Edmonton IRS. *Peigan Indian Agency Alta*: Trale Construction Ltd, construction of 3.5 miles of road, Peigan Indian Reserve. *Lytton Indian Agency B C*: Fisher Metal Products, improvements to kitchen & dining room facilities, St. George's IRS.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

Torbay Nfld: Lagendyk & Co Ltd, fire retardant coating within Hangars 3 & 4 including leantos, RCAF Station. *Cornwallis N S*: Raymond I Downie, installation of vinyl tile in various bldgs, HMCS *Cornwallis*. *Greenwood N S*: Eastern Woodworkers Ltd, construction of stage 2 extension to Armament Bldg, RCAF Station. *Halifax N S*: L E Powell & Co Ltd, repairs to Jetty No 4, HMC Dockyard; Standard Construction Co Ltd, alterations to bldg D-49, HMC Dockyard. *Sydney N S*: Evans Contracting Co Ltd, construction of watchmen type perimeter fence, Point Edward Naval Base. *Chatham N B*: Accurate Electrical Contractor, construction of aerodrome lighting facilities, RCAF Station. *Montreal Que*: Rosemere Service Electric, installation of ten sirens. *St Hubert Que*: Rodighiero Construction Co Ltd, construction of fire hall with outside services, RCAF Station. *Camp Borden Ont*: Ellis Don Ltd, construction of officers' quarters, officers' mess & utilities; W B Sullivan Construction Ltd, construction of junior ranks club, lecture training bldg & outside services; Ellis Don Ltd, construction of two officers' quarters. *Leitrim Ont*: C A Johannsen & Sons Ltd, construction of central stores depot & related work. *Ottawa Ont*: Century Sprinklers Co Ltd, *supply & installation of fire protection systems in Bldg No 1, Victoria Island. *Shilo Man*: Frank E Simmons Ltd, alterations to heating equipment installations in six bldgs, Camp. *Ralston Alta*: Stober & Maerz Construction, construction of incinerator, Suffield Experimental Station. *Comox B C*: Accurate Electrical Contractor, installation of aerodrome & approach lighting, RCAF Station; C E Barker Ltd, replacement of wood stave water pipeline, RCAF Station; Sorensen Construction Co Ltd, supply & installation of five pass-through refrigerators in combined mess bldg, RCAF Station. *Esquimalt B C*: Peterson Electrical Construction Co Ltd, supply & installation of extension to main OCB switchboard. *Vancouver & Lower Mainland Area B C*: Ricketts-Sewell Electric Ltd, installation of forty-two sirens.

Building and Maintenance

Camp Galetown N B: Bell City Contracting Co Ltd, interior painting of 232 PMQs. *St Hubert Que*: Planned Renovators Ltd, fire retardant coating within hangar No 12, RCAF Station. *Valcartier Que*: Metro Industries Ltd, installation of steam heating system in Bldg 103. *Barriefield Ont*: Joseph Downey & Son, interior painting of ten bldgs. *Centralia Ont*: Robert Chapman & Son, interior painting of 91 PMQs, RCAF Station; Planned Renovators Ltd, fire retardant painting of four hangars, RCAF Station. *Kingston Ont*: Foly Construction Ltd, interior renovations, Fort Frontenac. *Picton Ont*: Colt Contracting Co Ltd, installation of wooden stairways in 170 PMQs. *Trenton Ont*: Walter F MacCormack, interior painting of 165 PMQs, RCAF Station; Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, fire retardant painting within hangars Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 including leantos, RCAF Station. *Windsor Ont*: Pithie Electric Ltd, rewiring of Armoury. *Calgary Alta*: Mechanical Dry Wall Systems (Calgary) Ltd, interior painting of six bldgs, Currie Barracks. *Cold Lake Alta*: Park & Derochie Decorating Co Ltd, fire retardant coating & painting within various bldgs, RCAF Station.

Department of Defence Production

Cornwallis N S: Valley Plumbing & Heating Ltd, renewal of cold water lines servicing Bldg No 6, HMCS *Cornwallis*. *Halifax N S*: Nelson Bros Welding Ltd, renewal of compressed air line, Quay Wall "A", HMC Dockyard. *Shearwater N S*: Mack's Construction Ltd, exterior repairs to Bldg No 67, Administration Bldg, RCN Air Station; R E White, interior & exterior repairs, Bldg No 52, Haskard Range, RCN Air Station; Pryor Construction Ltd, *repairs to Bldg No 116, RCN Air Station. *Sydney N S*: Leith's Services, installation of floor tiling in Bldg No 12-1, Point Edward Naval Base. *Sherbrooke Que*: Cloutier & Frere Inc, alterations & additions to steam heating system & related work, RCME garage & temporary married quarters. *Barriefield Ont*: O W King Electric, rewiring & relighting Bldg C-31, RCME. *Camp Borden Ont*: Jack A Frost Ltd, installation of lighting equipment & controls, Garrison Theatre, Army. *Kingston Ont*: Leslie Stratford Cut Stone & Construction Co Ltd, resurfacing of terrazzo floors & laying of linoleum in Administration Bldg B-16, Vimy Barracks. *Petawawa Ont*: John Kovacs, interior painting of various bldgs at Camp. *Picton Ont*: Kingston Painting & Decorating Service, painting of walls, ceilings & trim of 30 PMQs. *Trenton Ont*: F G De Carrol Electric, installation of fire alarm warning devices in hangars 1, 2, 6, 7 & 8, RCAF Station; Robertson-Irwin

Ltd, fabrication & erection of steel roof decking, insulated panels & re-installation of steel window frames & doors in Bldg No 58, RCAF Station. *Winnipeg Man*: Fort Rouge Decorating & Sandblasting Co, sandblasting of brick & stonework, Minto Armouries. *Cold Lake Alta*: Poole Construction Co Ltd, construction of mezzanine storage platform for CE Bldg, RCAF Station. *Chilliwack B C*: J Bruno & Son Ltd, terrazzo work in Bldgs 1, 2, 3 & 4. *Comox B C*: L T Brown Coatings Ltd, cleaning & sealing of floor in hangar No 7, RCAF Station. *Victoria B C*: W A Colebank (VI) Ltd, construction of loop main, Royal Roads. *Whitehorse Y T*: Lunde Metals Ltd, *installation of kitchen canopy in Bldg No 449, RCAF Station.

Department of Justice

New Westminster B C: Permasteel Engineering Ltd, construction of auditorium & exercise hall, Bldg A-12, British Columbia Penitentiary.

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

Halifax N S: Purdy Bros Ltd, *repair of 12 hydrographic launches. *Little Current Ont*: MacGregor Marine, *repair of three hydrographic launches. *Meaford Ont*: Cliff Richardson Boats Ltd, *repair of CHL *Bayfield*. *Edmonton Alta*: Yellowknife Transportation Co Ltd, *repair of hydrographic sounding barge.

National Harbours Board

Saint John N B: The Foundation Co of Canada Ltd, reconstruction of Long Wharf. *Montreal Que*: Westeel Products Ltd, replacement of sliding doors, Shed No 16, Section 19.

National Research Council

Ottawa Ont: Rideau Plumbing & Heating Ltd, installation of heating system, Aerodynamics Bldg, Montreal Road Laboratories; Thos Fuller Construction Co (1958) Ltd, construction of VTOL Engine Test Cell Bldg, Montreal Road Laboratories.

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

St John's Nfld: Bryant Electric Co Ltd, *electrical work in Cabot Tower, Signal Hill. *Rocky Point P E I*: Burke Electric Ltd, *electrical improvements, Custodian's residence, Fort Amherst. *Port Royal N S*: C W Bower Ltd, *plumbing & heating services in toilet bldg. *Fort Beausejour N B*: Hi-Lite Electric Ltd, *electrical improvements, Museum. *Fundy National Park N B*: Paul Edward Irving, *supply & installation of forced warm air heating system for Central Service Garage; Wayman Construction Co Ltd, *construction of three-phase power line from Kinnie Brook pumphouse to existing power lines. *Point Pelee National Park Ont*: Ranta Enterprises (Amherstburg) Ltd, *construction of retaining wall near Park entrance. *St Lawrence Islands National Park Ont*: Bushfield Electric, *wiring of boathouse, Mallorytown Landing; Quintal & England Ltd, *replacement of roof & flashings for boathouse, Mallorytown Landing. *Riding Mountain National Park Man*: Ole Ramstad, *plastering & stucco work in one double house. *Prince Albert National Park Sask*: Botting & Dent Ltd, *roofing of three double houses, Waskesiu Townsite; Canadian Propane Consolidated Ltd, *supply & installation of heating systems in three double houses, Waskesiu Townsite. *Fort Langley B C*: General Construction Co Ltd, *surfacing of parking area.

Department of Public Works

Harbour Breton Nfld: Saunders, Howell & Co Ltd, construction of generator bldg, installation of generators & related work for RCMP. *St John's Nfld*: Horwood Lumber Co Ltd, alterations & additions to Sir Humphrey Gilbert Bldg. *Robinson's Island P E I*: Harold N Price, construction of protection works. *Souris P E I*: Norman N MacLean, repairs to railway wharf. *West Point P E I*: Morrison & McRae Ltd, harbour improvements. *Camp Cove N S*: B & M Comeau Construction Co Ltd, wharf extension. *Lockeport N S*: T C Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd, breakwater extension. *New Haven N S*: J Craig MacDonald & Donald F MacKeigan, wharf extension. *Back Bay N B*: Fundy Contractors Ltd, wharf repairs. *Doaktown N B*: Gerard A Fougere, construction of post office bldg. *McAdam N B*: Clumac Construction Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Baie Comeau Que*: Arthur d'Anjou, interior painting, federal bldg. *Delisle Que*: Bouchard & Bouchard, construction of post office bldg. *Ferme Neuve Que*: Bel-Vu Construction Inc, construction of post office bldg. *Forestville Que*: Lucien Tremblay, wharf repairs. *Labelle Que*: Top Construction Ltee, construction of post office bldg. *Lac Edouard Que*:

Adrian Morissette, wharf improvements. *Lauzon Que*: H Roberge Inc, installation of electrical capstans, Lorne Dry Dock. *Montreal Que*: Argo Construction Ltd, construction of District Office Bldg, Queen Mary Hospital site; J Brissette Ltee, installation of ventilation system in rifle & revolver range, RCMP Bldg, 4095 Ste Catherine St. West. *Pointe au Pic Que*: Philias Dufour, construction & installation of fenders. *St Léon le Grand Que*: Georges Henri Cote, construction of post office bldg. *Tadoussac (Anse-a-l'Eau) Que*: The Lauzon Brass & Aluminum Foundry Reg'd, raising hoisting apparatus & wharf repairs. *Kirkland Lake Ont*: Hill-Clark-Francis Ltd, alterations to federal bldg. *Morson Ont*: B N Brignall Construction Ltd, wharf extension & construction of floating platforms. *New Liskeard Ont*: Tri-Town Construction Ltd, alterations to federal bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch Ltd, alterations & improvements to Central Heating Plant, Tunney's Pasture (phase 1); Mercury Maintenance Services Ltd, cleaning interior of Post Office workshops & laboratories, Riverside Drive; A George Linke Ltd, redecoration of certain rooms, No 6 Temporary Bldg; Beaudoin Construction Ltd, repairs & redecoration, "C" Bldg, Cartier Square. *Petawawa Ont*: M J Sulpher & Sons Ltd, extension to laboratory & greenhouse. *Port Arthur Ont*: Hacquoil Construction Ltd, construction of Main St access bridge (Lakehead harbour improvements—stage 6). *Port Burwell Ont*: Ontario Marine & Dredging Ltd, construction of pile clusters. *Port Colborne Ont*: Commercial Electric (Welland) Ltd, lighting & electrical alterations, federal bldg. *Port Stanley Ont*: Con-Bridge Ltd, harbour improvements (fender piles & clusters). *Rocky Point Ont*: Curtis Bros Ltd, wharf construction. *Rondeau (Erieau) Ont*: Dean Construction Co Ltd, repairs to pier. *Crystal City Man*: Gordon L Holmes, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *St Vital Man*: Kraft Construction Co Ltd, additions & alterations to federal bldg. *Fort Qu'Appelle Sask*: Regal Bros Construction Ltd, construction of staff duplex residences & alterations to doctors' residences; Balzer's Sheet Metal & Heating Ltd, conversion of boilers from coal firing to gas-oil firing, Indian Hospital. *Gull Lake Sask*: Swift Construction Co Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Hudson Bay Sask*: C M Miners Construction Co Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Outlook Sask*: Riendeau Construction Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Porcupine Plain Sask*: Watson Lumber Co, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Regina Sask*: Smith Bros & Wilson Ltd, construction of Income Tax Bldg; Thomas Hughes, interior painting, Motherwell Bldg. *Wilkie Sask*: M W Jones, alterations to federal bldg. *Strathmore Alta*: McTavish, McKay & Co Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Fernie B C*: Jarvis Construction Co Ltd, alterations to federal bldg. *Fort St James B C*: Crown Construction Co, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Kootenay National Park B C*: Premier Construction Co Ltd, grading, culverts, base course & seal coat, Mile 56.2 to Mile 62.4, Banff-Windermere Highway. *Nelson B C*: Kootenay Decorators, alterations & interior painting, Gray Bldg. *100 Mile House B C*: Hagen Construction Ltd, construction of post office bldg. *Redonda Bay B C*: S R Kirkland Construction Co Ltd, harbour improvements. *Rutland B C*: Lang Construction Ltd, construction of post office bldg. *Vancouver B C*: Park Royal Contractors Ltd, interior painting, Begg Bldg, 1110 West Georgia St; Howe Construction Co Ltd, alterations to 6th & 7th floors, Begg Bldg. *Victoria B C*: Webb & Trace Excavators Ltd, construction of access road to Astrophysical Observatory; Yarrows Ltd, painting, weatherproofing, etc, Astrophysical Observatory. *White Rock B C*: Evans, Coleman & Evans Ltd, harbour improvements (breakwater closure). *Dawson City Y T*: Bennett & White Construction Co Ltd, construction of federal bldg. *Whitehorse Y T*: Adolph Leidtke, painting interior of federal bldg. *Fort Providence N W T*: McNamara Construction Western Ltd, gravel hauling & re-stockpiling at Mile 1.85, North Development Road.

Contracts Containing the General Fair Wages Clause

Bay L'Argent Nfld: G N Banfield, alterations to post office. *Port Hood N S*: John Neil MacInnes, interior painting, federal bldg. *Bathurst N B*: Northern Machine Works Ltd, supply of discharge pipe for pontoons & shoreline, Dredge No 12. *Dalhousie N B*: George Eddy Co Ltd, roof repairs, federal bldg. *Edmundston N B*: Robert Fournier, interior painting, federal bldg. *Hull Que*: Beaudoin Construction Ltd, alterations to National Printing Bureau. *Knowlton Que*: F J Knight & Co, electrical repairs, federal bldg. *Montreal Que*: Versailles Inc, interior repairs & painting, Charpentier Bldg; Imperial Washing Reg'd, interior repairs & painting, Packard Bldg; Hiland Ltd, construction of bunk, Youville Post Office. *Repentigny Que*: L'Archeveque & Rivest Ltd, alterations to Postal Station. *Rouyn Que*: Jacques Filiatrault, alterations to federal bldg. *Campbellford Ont*: Edwin C Little, alterations to federal bldg. *Kingston Ont*: Gordon McGlynn, interior painting, Customs Bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: Aerodyne Ltd, ventilation improvements, Copeland Bldg;

Glebe Electric Ltd, lighting improvements, Confederation Bldg; Turnbull Elevator Co Ltd, elevator repairs, Citizenship Bldg; Fixit Household Services Ltd, heating repairs, Seminary Bldg, RCMP Headquarters; Acorn Realty Co Ltd, alterations to Motor Bldg; Duford Ltd, redecoration of washrooms, Parliament Bldgs; Roy Soderlind & Co Ltd, ventilation repairs, Parliament Bldgs; Kenden Builders Ltd, repair to Mines & Technical Bldgs, Booth St; Unicrete Co Ltd, supply & erection of partitions, Plouffe Park Bldg; M Sullivan & Son Ltd, alterations to No 3 Temporary Bldg; Oak Construction Co Ltd, alterations to 601 Booth St; A C Reed, repairs to Forest Products Laboratory; Geo Bolton Ltd, lighting repairs, "A" Bldg, Cartier Square. *Simcoe Ont*: Albert Lamoureux, interior painting, federal bldg. *Windsor Ont*: National Painting & Decorating Ltd, interior painting, Income Tax Bldg; Windsor Truck & Storage Ltd, moving furniture & equipment from various locations to Dominion public bldg. *Winnipeg Man*: Malcolm Construction Co Ltd, ventilation repairs, Income Tax Bldg. *Regina Sask*: Bird Construction Co Ltd, alterations to Motherwell Bldg; Poole Construction Co Ltd, alterations to Motherwell Bldg. *Campbell River B C*: D Robinson Construction (1952) Ltd, alterations to federal bldg. *Cranbrook B C*: H Knies Construction Co, alterations to federal bldg. *Kitimat B C*: Woodall Decorators, interior painting, federal residences. *Langley B C*: Langley Construction Co, alterations to federal bldg. *New Westminster B C*: John Manly Ltd, construction & delivery of house barge for Dredge PWD No 324.

Department of Transport

St John's (Robin Hood Bay) Nfld: McNamara Construction of Nfld Ltd, construction of combined Marine/Aeradio Transmitter Bldg, tuning house & related work. *Pictou N S*: Ferguson Industries Ltd, *construction of steel pilot launch. *Fredericton N B*: Conniston Construction Co Ltd, construction of security fence, Airport. *Val d'Or Que*: Argo Electric Reg'd, construction of LI lighting for approaches 18 & 36. *Amherstburg Ont*: McNamara Marine Ltd, construction of two offshore lighthouse piers in Detroit River. *Malton Ont*: Louis Donolo (Ontario) Ltd, construction of power plant, Air Terminal Bldg, Toronto International Airport; Mohawk Construction Ltd, clearing for approach No 10. *Sault Ste Marie Ont*: L R Brown & Co Ltd, construction of ILS installation and related work. *Waubushene Ont*: Waubushene Navigation Ltd, *construction of hydraulic dump scow. *Saskatoon Sask*: Accurate Electrical Contractors, construction of additional taxiway lighting, Airport. *Abbotsford B C*: Accurate Electrical Contractors, construction of lighting facilities, Airport. *Cultus Lake B C*: Deitchers Construction, construction of NDB bldg & related work. *Estevan Point B C*: J H Todd & Sons Ltd, construction of garage, improvements to bathrooms & additional fire protection. *Fort St John B C*: McCormick Electric Ltd, construction of lighting facilities, Airport. *Prince Rupert B C*: A C McEachern Ltd, construction of water supply & sewage effluent disposal facilities, Airport; D E Guyatt Co Ltd, construction of overhead power line & related work, Airport. *Sandspit B C*: K Moore & Co Ltd, installation of high intensity approach lighting & related work. *Sidney B C*: Hume & Rumble Ltd, installation of condenser discharge threshold identification lighting, Runway 08, Victoria International Airport. *Vancouver B C*: Henry J Kaiser Co (Canada) Ltd, Tallman Construction Co Ltd & Gilpin Construction Co Ltd, extension of Runway 08-26, Airport.

Total net income of farm operators from farming operations in 1960 was estimated at \$1,352,200,000, an increase of about 12 per cent from the revised 1959 figure of \$1,206,300,000, in advance preliminary estimates released last month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Gross farm income, which includes farm cash income, income in kind, and inventory changes, totalled \$3,245,200,000 in the year, about 5 per cent more than the preceding year's total of \$3,086,100,000.

Cash income in 1960 from the sale of farm products was only slightly below the 1959 total.

A substantial increase occurred in cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada. Supplementary payments to farmers in western Canada amounted to \$77,000,000; these included payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan, and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy. In 1959, farmers received supplementary payments totalling \$22,000,000, most of it under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index Revised

New index based on 1957 rather than 1947-48 expenditure patterns but time base 1949=100 retained. Index based on 1947-48 expenditure pattern discontinued. List of items in the index expanded and relative importance of items revised

The consumer price index published below is the revised index based on 1957 rather than 1947-48 expenditure patterns. The time base 1949=100 has been retained; the revised index continues to express prices as a percentage of 1949 prices.

The index based on the 1947-48 weighting pattern has been discontinued.

This is the fifth revision of retail price indexes in Canada. The first four combined a revision of the weight base (the items entering into the index) and of the time base (the period from which the index measures the percentages change in prices).

The first of a series of Canadian index numbers of retail prices was published in 1910, covering the period 1900-10 and based on prices in 1900. Four subsequent revisions incorporated different expenditure patterns closely related to the time-base periods 1913, 1926, 1935-39, and 1949.

The fifth and latest revision is based on a new "market basket," that is, the list of items included in the index has been expanded and their weights, the relative importance of the items, revised in accordance with family purchasing habits as reported in the 1957 urban family expenditure survey.

Examples of new items included in the new index are: restaurant meals, ice cream, powdered skim milk, doughnuts, tomato catsup, instant coffee, tea bags, turkey, weiners, tomato juice, canned pineapple; fresh grapes, strawberries, peaches, and corn; frozen strawberries, orange juice, peas and green beans; women's skirts, women's sweaters, men's cotton sport shirts, girl's sweaters, jewellery, oil heating service contracts, electric frying pan, automatic clothes dryer, plane fares, automobile muffler replacement, admission to sports events, television set and toys and sports equipment.

Items dropped are: canned strawberries, bologna, ice, laundry soap, brooms, hospital rates, women's housedresses, men's winter underwear, men's overalls, men's work boots, radio license and prepaid hospital care.

A complete description of the 1957 weighted index is contained in *The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1949=100)—Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures*. This DBS publication (No. 62-518, price 75¢) also includes a comparison of the 1957 weighted indexes and the 1947-48 weighted indexes for the period January 1957-December 1960.

The new index has been linked to and is identical with the previously published 1947-48 weighted index at January 1961. For February 1961, the new index is also identical to the previously published index, although indexes for component groups within the index are slightly different.

Consumer Price Index, March 1961

Consumer prices increased 0.2 per cent from 128.9 to 129.1 between February and March, as measured by the revised consumer price index.* Increases in the housing and clothing indexes offset decreases in the transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. The food, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were both unchanged.

The food index was unchanged at 124.0. Lower prices were reported for beef, poultry, canned salmon, powdered skim milk, coffee, cheese, grapefruit, fresh tomatoes, lettuce and celery. These price decreases were balanced by higher prices for eggs, pork, fats and a number of other fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly apples and carrots.

The housing index rose 0.1 per cent, from 133.1 to 133.2, reflecting a small increase in the household operation index. The shelter index was unchanged. In the household operation group, prices were higher for fuel oil and furniture but price decreases occurred for some items of household supplies. In shelter, both the rent and homeownership indexes were unchanged.

*See Table F-1 at back of book.

The clothing index increased 0.3 per cent from 111.5 to 111.8 as a result of higher prices for women's and children's wear, footwear and piece goods. Price decreases were reported for some clothing services while men's wear and jewellery indexes were unchanged.

The transportation index declined 0.1 per cent, from 141.1 to 141.0, with a decrease in the automobile operation index outweighing an increase in the local transportation index. The travel index, covering train, bus and plane fares, was unchanged. In the automobile operation group, prices were lower for new passenger cars, body repairs and brake relining but gasoline, tire and battery prices were up. Street car and bus fares in local transportation were higher in several cities.

The slight decline of 0.1 per cent in the health and personal care index, from 154.6 to 154.4, resulted entirely from lower prices for some personal care items as the health care index was unchanged.

The recreation and reading index declined 0.1 per cent, from 146.7 to 146.6, reflecting a decrease in the recreation index resulting from lower prices for bicycles. The reading index was unchanged.

The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 115.7.

City Consumer Price Indexes, February 1961

Consumer price indexes (1949=100) declined in seven of ten regional cities between January and February, with decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent in Saint John, Ottawa and Toronto to 0.5 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina.† Indexes were unchanged in both St. John's and Montreal, and the Halifax index increased a fractional 0.1 per cent.

Food indexes were lower in nine of the ten regional cities; the Halifax index was higher. Shelter indexes showed mixed results: four were higher, three lower and three remained at January levels. Clothing indexes moved to lower levels in three cities, were unchanged in three cities and were higher in the other four regional cities. Household operation indexes rose in six cities and declined in the other four cities. Other commodities and services indexes were up in seven cities and down in the remaining three cities.

†See Table F-2 at back of book.

Regional consumer price index changes between January and February were as follows: Saskatoon-Regina -0.6 to 124.5; Winnipeg -0.4 to 126.9; Edmonton-Calgary -0.4 to 124.7; Vancouver -0.4 to 129.9; Ottawa -0.3 to 129.4; Saint John -0.2 to 129.8; Toronto -0.2 to 131.0; Halifax +0.1 to 128.0. St. John's and Montreal remained unchanged at 116.2* and 129.4 respectively.

Wholesale Price Index, January 1961

Canada's general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) in January rose 0.5 per cent to 231.3 from 230.1 in December and 0.3 per cent from 230.5 in January last year. Seven of the eight major group indexes advanced while the chemicals product group index remained unchanged at 188.0.

The animal products group index increased 1.0 per cent to 258.5 in January from 255.8 in December, the non-ferrous metals group index rose 0.7 per cent to 176.2 from 174.9, the vegetable products group index rose 0.6 per cent to 200.0 from 198.7, and the wood products group index also advanced 0.6 per cent to 302.1 from 300.2.

Minor increases occurred in the following groups: textile products, up to 230.3 from 229.6; non-metallic minerals, up to 185.5 from 185.1; and iron products, up to 254.7 from 254.6.

U.S. Consumer Price Index, February 1961

The United States consumer price index (1947-49=100) rose 0.1 per cent between mid-January and mid-February to equal the record reached in December. It advanced from 127.4 to 127.5, pushed by higher prices for used cars, hospitalization and surgery insurance, and fresh fruits.

The average index for the year 1960 was 126.5. During the year the index rose in every month except August, when it remained unchanged.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices, January 1961

The United Kingdom index of retail prices (Jan. 17, 1956=100) rose 0.1 per cent from 112.2 to 112.3 between mid-December and mid-January. At this level it was 2.4 points above the January 1960 reading.

*On base June 1951=100.

Publications Recently Received in Department of Labour Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

List No. 150

Aged

1. CLARK, ROBERT M. *Economic Security for the Aged in the United States and Canada; a Report prepared for the Government of Canada*. Ottawa, Published by the authority of the... Minister of National Health and Welfare [by the Queen's Printer] 1960. 2 volumes.

Among other topics, this book touches on government-sponsored old-age pension schemes, private old-age pension schemes, and government annuities.

2. U.S. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING. *White House Conference on Aging, January 9-12, 1961: Background Paper on Population Trends, Social and Economic Implications*. Prepared by the Planning Committee on Population Trends, Social and Economic Implications. Chairman: John B. Martin, Jr. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 50.

3. U.S. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING. *White House Conference on Aging, January 9-12, 1961: Background Paper on Research in Gerontology: Biological*. Prepared under direction of the Committee on Research in Gerontology: Biological. Chairman: Dr. Hardin B. Jones. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 41.

Annual Reports

4. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1960*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 89.

5. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH. *Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour. Annual Report no. 42, October 1959*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 402.

6. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH. *Wages & Hours, Primary Textiles Industry, 1959*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 12.

7. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. LEGISLATION BRANCH. *Workmen's Compensation in Canada, a Comparison of Provincial Laws. October 1960*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 45.

8. U.S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. *Tenth Annual Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1960*. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 310.

9. U.S. PRESIDENT. *Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress, January 18, 1961*. Washington, GPO, 1961. Pp. 214.

Collective Bargaining

10. CYRIAX, GEORGE. *The Bargainers; a Survey of Modern Trade Unionism*, by George Cyriax and Robert Oakeshott. London, Faber and Faber, 1960. Pp. 228.

An examination of British trade unions which discusses such topics as strikes, management-union co-operation, white-collar unions, wages, fringe benefits, trade union law, and the political activities of unions.

11. MONTREAL. BOARD OF TRADE. EMPLOYEE RELATIONS SECTION. *The Managerial Function and Status under Collective Bargaining; a Panel Discussion, Thursday, November 10th, 1960... Montreal. Transcript of Proceedings*. Montreal, 1960. Pp. 23.

Speakers: C. O. Liddiard, Plant Superintendent, Fry-Cadbury Limited, Montreal; J. A. Wayland, Personnel Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines; A. W. Young, Manager, Christie Brown and Co. Ltd., Montreal. Such matters as seniority, grievance procedures, fringe benefits, discipline, and management rights were touched on by the panel. A question period was included.

12. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Collective Bargaining in the Basic Steel Industry; a Study of the Public Interest and the Role of Government* [by E. Robert Livernash. Washington, GPO] 1961. Pp. 317.

Discusses such matters as the impact of steel strikes on the American economy, collective bargaining in the steel industry, the economic implications of collective bargaining in the steel industry, and the effect of government intervention in steel disputes.

Economic Conditions

13. CLARK, COLIN GRANT. *The Conditions of Economic Progress*. 3d ed., largely rewritten. London, Macmillan, 1957. Pp. 720.

Partial Contents: Real National Products in 1950. International Comparisons of Real Income per Head and Real Product per Man-Hour for Other Years. The Valuation of Real National Income in Soviet Russia. The Productivity of Primary Industry. The Productivity

of Manufacturing Industry. The Productivity of Service Industry. Consumption of Principal Classes of Goods and Services as a Function of Real Income. The Distribution of Labour between Industries. Relative Incomes and Other Factors controlling the Supply of Labour to Different Industries and Occupations. Capital Resources and their Accumulation. Distribution of Income between Factors of Production and between Persons.

14. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. COMMISSION. *General Report on the Activities of the Community*. Jan. 1/Sept. 7, 1958-1959/60. [Brussels] 1958-1960. 3 volumes.

Department of Labour Library has 1st, Jan. 1/Sept. 17, 1958; 2nd, Sept. 18, 1958-March 20, 1959; 3rd, March 21, 1959-May 15, 1960.

15. FERRY, W. H. *The Economy under Law. Followed by a Discussion*. Santa Barbara, Cal., Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, c1960. Pp. 72.

The author suggests "the idea of a political economy based on the purposive use of law, politics, and government on behalf of the common good."

16. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *The Business Outlook, 1961; a Discussion by the Conference Board Economic Forum and Guests held at... New York City, December 1, 1960*. New York, c1960. Pp. 103.

Fourteen economists discussed current business and general economic conditions and forecast the economic situation for 1961.

Education, Vocational

17. BOLLINGER, ELROY WILLIAM. *Trade Analysis and Course Organization for Shop Teachers*, by Elroy Wm. Bollinger and Gilbert G. Weaver. New York, Pitman Pub. Corp. [1955] Pp. 136.

18. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Acquisition of Skills: a Pilot Study of the Education and Training Background of a Sample of Tool and Die Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Floor Moulders Draughtsmen, and Electronic Technicians in the Toronto and Montreal Labour Markets*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 68.

Report prepared under the general direction of the Interdepartmental Skilled Manpower Training Research Committee in the Economics and Research Branch of the federal Department of Labour.

Based on an "Acquisition of Skills Survey" covering about 800 workers, carried out in about 75 firms in Montreal and Toronto in the summer of 1956. The booklet contains a summary of findings of the survey and tabulated data concerning each of the five trades: electronic technician, floor moulder, senior draughtsman, sheet metal worker, and tool and die maker.

19. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Apprenticeship in Manufacturing, a Look at Current Practices in a Selected Number*

of Canadian Companies. Prepared by the Information Branch for the Vocational Training Branch. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. Pp. 35.

Partial Contents: Planning and Administering Apprenticeship. Training Methods. Choosing an Apprentice. Provincial Assistance to Employers. Industry Helps Itself. General Conclusions.

20. VENABLES, PERCY FREDERICK RONALD. *Sandwich Courses for Training Technologists and Technicians*. With a contribution by R. Ratcliffe. London, Max Parrish, 1959. Pp. 160.

"In a 'sandwich course', college study and industrial training, usually of six months' duration each, alternate over a period of several years." The author is Principal of the College of Technology in Birmingham, England. He discusses the various aspects of sandwich courses.

Industrial Relations

21. AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Looking Ahead in Labor Relations, and Other Challenges for Personnel Management*. New York, 1960. Pp. 86.

Includes two symposiums: Labour Relations in the 1960's; and, Electronic Data Processing and the Personnel Department. There are also talks on the U.S. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; industrial relations in West Germany; executive selection; and, how General Motors Corporation surveys employee attitudes.

22. CONFERENCE ON LABOR, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. 13TH, 1960. *Proceedings*. Albany, Matthew Bender & Co., 1960. Pp. 494.

Most of the talks delivered at the 13th Annual Conference on Labor of New York University were concerned with the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Some of the topics discussed were secondary boycotts, picketing, trade union finances, union administration and boundaries of State-Federal jurisdiction in industrial relations under the new Act.

23. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ARBITRATORS. *Challenges to Arbitration; Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., January 27-29, 1960*. Edited by Jean T. McKelvey. Washington, BNA inc., 1960. Pp. 188.

Includes proceedings of a tributary luncheon for Mr. William H. Davis, former chairman of the U.S. National War Labor Board.

Includes talks on the National Academy of Arbitrators, arbitration of disputes over sub-contracting, arbitration and contract disputes, and a talk by James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Cabinet.

International Agencies

24. EPSTEIN, EDNA. *The First Book of the United Nations*. New York, Franklin Watts, Inc., 1959. Pp. 89.

A simply written story of the work of the United Nations.

25. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Proposed Convention concerning the Partial Revision of the Conventions adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its First Thirty-two Sessions for the Purpose of standardising the Provisions regarding the Preparation of Reports by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the Working of Conventions*. Ninth item on the agenda. Geneva, 1960. Pp. 15.

At head of title: Report 9. International Labour Conference. 45th sess., 1961.

Labour Organization

26. ALLEN, VICTOR LEONARD. *Trade Unions and the Government*. London, Longmans, 1960. Pp. 326.

Examines the relationship between trade unions and the central Government in Great Britain. Suggests that trade unions have used three main methods to influence the Government: (1) the strike weapon; (2) constitutional representations from the unions; and (3) party political pressure through the Parliamentary Labour Party.

27. CONFEDERATION DES TRAVAILLEURS CATHOLIQUES DU CANADA. *Procès verbal, 39th session, Montréal, P.Q., 1960*. Québec, 1960. Pp. 359, 46.

At this conference the CTCC changed its name to Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (Confederation of National Unions).

28. GALENSON, WALTER. *The CIO Challenge to the AFL; a History of the American Labor Movement, 1935-1941*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. 732.

Traces the split in the American Federation of Labor and the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; includes histories of unions in 18 industries; and concludes by reviewing and appraising some general aspects of the labour movement. The book examines the roles played by John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, William Green, Sidney Hillman and other important trade union leaders of the time.

29. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *The Trade Union Situation in the U.S.S.R.; Report of a Mission from the International Labour Office*. Geneva, 1960. Pp. 136.

A Mission from the International Labour Office carried out a factual survey relating to freedom of association in Russia in 1959. This report contains a brief outline of trade union history in Russia, and an examination of labour legislation, trade union organization, and the functions of trade unions.

30. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *The Trade Union Situation in the United States; Report of a Mission from the International Labour Office*. Geneva, 1960. Pp. 148.

A Mission from the International Labour Office visited the United States in 1959 to carry out a factual survey relating to freedom of association. This report contains a brief description of American trade union history

and surveys trade union legislation, employer-union relationships pertaining to freedom of association, industrial relations and collective bargaining, and briefly examines union government.

Labouring Classes

31. COHEN, SANFORD. *Labor in the United States*. Columbus, Ohio, Charles E. Merrill Books, 1960. Pp. 676.

Some of the topics covered include labour force in the United States, organized labour in the U.S., collective bargaining, wage determination factors, unionism and wages, labour law in the U.S., social security, and unemployment.

32. HAYTHORNE, GEORGE VICKERS. *Labor in Canadian Agriculture*. Cambridge, Distributed for the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration of Harvard University by Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. 122.

Contents: The Position of Agriculture in the Economy. Patterns of Manpower Use in Agriculture. Factors affecting Labor in Farm Production. The Farm Labor Market. Allocation of Manpower and Other Agricultural Resources.

Unemployment

33. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Employment Problems and Policies*. Sixth item on the agenda. Geneva, 1960. Pp. 83.

At head of title: Report 6. International Labour Conference. 45th session, 1961.

Deals with unemployment and underemployment.

34. MICHIGAN. UNIVERSITY. SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER. *The Impact of Unemployment in the 1958 Recession; [Report for Consideration by the] Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, United States Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 252. A Report of Nationwide Surveys of Unemployment, Unemployment Insurance, and Attitudes of the Unemployed*, prepared by Wilbur J. Cohen, William Haber, and Eva Mueller [University of Michigan] Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 73.

At head of title: 86th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print.

"...Brings together the results of four nation-wide surveys conducted...in 1958 and 1959 in order to study the impact of unemployment during the 1958 recession."

35. U.S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE FEDERAL URBAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. *Federal Programs of Assistance to Labor Surplus Areas; a Report*. Compiled in Office of Area Development, Business and Defense Services Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 43.

Lists the types of federal assistance that are available to supplement state and local programs of aid to labour surplus areas.

Wages and Hours

36. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS. *Survey of Teachers' Salaries. September 1960.* Chicago, 1960. Pp. 75.

37. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Top Executive Compensation*, by Harland Fox. New York, 1960. Pp. 76.

"...An analysis of the total compensation (including bonus and incentive awards) of the three highest-paid executives in each of 999 companies in 1959."

38. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, Winter 1959-60: Accountants and Auditors, Attorneys, Engineers and Scientists, Personnel Management, Clerical Supervisory, Draftsmen, Office Clerical.* Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 49.

Contains information on wages and hours, pay differences by region and industry, entrance rate policies for engineers, chemists, and mathematicians, and supplementary cash bonus plans. Includes job descriptions for the classes mentioned in the report.

Women—Employment

39. CANADA. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *A New Career after 30; Report of an Enquiry by the Women's Bureau into the Experience of Women who had taken Professional Social Work Training at Thirty Years of Age or Over.* Ottawa, Department of Labour of Canada, 1960. Pp. 34.

Based on replies to a questionnaire of 152 women graduates from eight schools of social work in Canada who had undertaken social work training at thirty years of age or over. Includes some case histories.

40. U.S. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Training Opportunities for Women and Girls; Pre-employment Courses, Initial Training Programs.* Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 64.

Examines some occupations for which women can obtain formal training, excluding professional occupations which require a college degree.

Miscellaneous

41. AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Developing a Product Strategy: Planning, Production, Promotion.* Contributors: John F. Bahm, Jr. [and others] With an introduction by Philip Marvin. Elizabeth Marting, editor. New York, 1959. Pp. 352.

Contains articles by 35 contributors concerning the introduction of new products on the market. Discusses planning and organization, research and exploration, the product-screening process, production, marketing plans and procedures, and financial requirements.

42. EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY. *Integrated Data Processing and Computers; Report on a Mission to the United States by*

a Group of European Experts. EPA Project 6/02B. Paris, OEEC, 1960. Pp. 77.

Twenty-five participants from ten European countries spent eight weeks in the U.S. to study electronic data processing and electronic computers. This report is intended to show management the advantages to be gained from data processing procedures and equipment.

43. FORM, WILLIAM HUMBER. *Community Influentials in a Middle-Sized City; a Case Study*, by William H. Form and Warren L. Sauer. East Lansing, Michigan State University, c1960. Pp. 16.

A study of 40 prominent citizens in Lansing, Mich., to discover what characteristics made them influential in the community.

44. FRIEDMAN, MILTON. *Essays in Positive Economics.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1953. Pp. 328.

The essays in this book are grouped under three major topics: methodological issues in economic analysis, the theory of demand, and monetary theory and policy.

45. LEIBY, JAMES. *Carroll Wright and Labor Reform: the Origin of Labor Statistics.* Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. 242.

Mr. Wright was the first federal Commissioner of Labor (1885-1905) in the U.S.

46. LEVITT, KARI. *Population Movements in the Atlantic Provinces.* Halifax, Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, 1960. Pp. 97, 43.

"Commissioned by Atlantic Provinces Research Board and prepared by Atlantic Provinces Economic Council."

47. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. *Proceedings, Thirty-sixth Meeting 2, 3, 4 June, 1960, Queen's University.* Ottawa, 1960. Pp. 120.

48. SNOW, (SIR) CHARLES PERCY. *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution.* New York, Cambridge University Press, 1959. Pp. 58.

Contains talks given as part of the Rede lecture at Cambridge University in 1959. These talks deal with the lack of harmony and understanding between the scientist and the literary person.

49. U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS. *State Workmen's Compensation Laws.* Rev. May 1960. Washington, GPO, 1960. Pp. 70.

Summarizes the main provisions of the State workmen's compensation acts.

50. YOUNGER, KENNETH GILMOUR. *The Public Service in New States; a Study in Some Trained Manpower Problems.* London, Oxford University Press, 1960. Pp. 113.

An examination of the problems that occur in maintaining an efficient staff in the civil service of a former colony which has now become independent. The author discusses the present situation in Nigeria, Ghana, Malaya, and the Sudan.

LABOUR STATISTICS

	PAGE
Tables A-1 to A-4—Labour Force.....	404
Table B-1—Labour Income.....	406
Tables C-1 to C-6—Employment, Hours and Earnings.....	407
Tables D-1 to D-5—Employment Service Statistics.....	411
Tables E-1 to E-4—Unemployment Insurance.....	417
Tables F-1 and F-2—Prices.....	419
Tables G-1 to G-4—Strikes and Lockouts.....	420
Tables H-1 and H-2—Industrial Fatalities.....	423

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, WEEK ENDED JANUARY 14, 1961

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: DBS Labour Force Survey

	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
The Labour Force.....	6,396	565	1,793	2,372	1,086	580
Men.....	4,700	423	1,341	1,689	815	432
Women.....	1,696	142	452	683	271	148
14—19 years.....	593	62	208	182	101	40
20—24 years.....	798	78	259	269	131	61
25—44 years.....	2,944	239	823	1,117	487	278
45—64 years.....	1,846	162	459	719	324	182
65 years and over.....	215	24	44	85	43	19
Employed.....	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
Men.....	4,094	344	1,122	1,518	742	368
Women.....	1,609	137	422	652	263	135
Agricultural.....	585	47	120	142	250	26
Non-Agricultural.....	5,118	434	1,424	2,028	755	477
Paid Workers.....	4,654	388	1,284	1,867	691	424
Men.....	3,189	265	895	1,268	459	302
Women.....	1,465	123	389	599	232	122
Unemployed.....	693	84	249	202	81	77
Men.....	606	79	219	171	73	64
Women.....	87	5	30	31	8	13
Persons Not in the Labour Force.....	5,518	633	1,589	1,817	950	529
Men.....	1,235	175	529	379	220	132
Women.....	4,283	458	1,260	1,438	730	397

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-2—UNEMPLOYED

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: DBS Labour Force Survey

	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960
Total Unemployed.....	693	528	547
On Temporary layoff up to 30 days.....	63	39	43
Without work and seeking work.....	630	489	504
Seeking full-time work.....	599	466	478
Seeking part-time work.....	31	23	26
Seeking under 1 month.....	156	158	148
Seeking 1—3 months.....	293	206	252
Seeking 4—6 months.....	113	72	63
Seeking more than 6 months.....	68	53	41

TABLE A-3—DESTINATION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGIONS

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Period	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. Yukon N.W.T.	Canada Total	Males
1953 Total.....	4,049	34,294	90,120	27,208	13,197	168,868	91,422
1954 Total.....	3,849	28,419	83,029	26,638	12,292	154,227	84,531
1955 Total.....	3,067	22,117	57,563	15,559	11,640	109,946	56,828
1956 Total.....	3,029	31,396	90,662	17,957	17,930	164,857 ⁽¹⁾	89,541
1957 Total.....	5,002	55,073	147,097	37,172	37,730	282,164	154,226
1958 Total.....	3,268	28,443	63,853	15,756	13,531	124,851	60,630
1959 Total.....	2,163	24,816	55,976	12,848	11,125	106,928	51,476
1960 Total.....	2,233	23,744	54,491	13,373	10,240	104,111	51,018

⁽¹⁾ Total includes 3,883 whose destination is not specified.**TABLE A-4—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ENTERING CANADA BY OCCUPATIONS**

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

	Managerial and Professional	Clerical	Transportation and Communication	Commercial and Financial	Services	Agriculture	Fishing, Trapping, Logging and Mining	Manufacturing and Mechanical and Construction	Labourers	Others	Total Workers
1953 Total.....	10,021	6,339	1,855	3,185	13,766	17,250	879	26,492	10,380	966	91,133
1954 Total.....	9,983	6,775	1,938	2,735	11,974	10,920	763	25,699	13,011	578	84,376
1955 Total.....	8,563	5,775	1,190	2,146	9,588	7,036	514	15,117	7,687	371	57,987
1956 Total.....	10,339	9,492	2,255	3,823	13,800	7,500	1,649	29,264	12,482	435	91,039
1957 Total.....	17,256	16,829	5,254	6,559	17,574	10,838	2,093	54,376	19,471	661	151,511
1958 Total.....	8,497	6,745	1,229	2,229	11,501	5,071	513	17,476	9,388	429	63,078
1959 Total.....	7,784	5,459	999	2,107	9,740	4,965	371	12,792	8,940	394	53,551
1960 Total.....	8,261	5,860	1,223	2,152	8,763	5,321	667	13,551	7,482	293	53,573

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOTE: All figures in this table except those for 1956 have been revised. Monthly and quarterly figures may not add to annual totals because of rounding.

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Year and Month	Monthly Totals			Quarterly Totals ¹						Totals ²
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Trans- portation, Storage and Communi- cation ²	Forestry	Construc- tion	Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Services (including Govern- ment)	Supple- men- tary Labour Income	
1956—Total....	498	4,586	1,560	371	1,210	239	2,069	3,546	617	14,890
1957—Total....	535	4,838	1,661	336	1,311	277	2,265	3,920	683	16,018
1958—Total....	527	4,828	1,677	270	1,329	298	2,359	4,295	739	16,524
1959—Total....	552	5,103	1,773	288	1,472	316	2,528	4,705	819	17,761
1960—Total....	551	5,200	1,779	326	1,472	327	2,641	5,095	916	18,514
1960—Jan.....	46.1	426.2	141.8							1,462.4
Feb.....	46.7	426.3	142.8	73.5	291.8	78.1	635.1	1,220.0	220	1,546.0
March....	46.7	428.7	140.0							1,469.8
April.....	44.5	430.7	146.1							1,494.1
May.....	45.1	437.3	149.3	72.0	363.4	81.2	657.0	1,273.6	226.9	1,537.4
June.....	46.7	443.3	152.4							1,590.2
July.....	46.3	435.3	155.0							1,578.9
August....	46.7	437.9	154.4	88.5	446.7	84.7	663.5	1,282.7	232.9	1,592.3
Sept.....	46.9	442.0	153.2							1,620.7
Oct.....	45.7	437.5	151.2							1,599.8
Nov.....	45.4	432.3	148.5	91.6	369.9	82.6	685.4	1,319.2	235.5	1,573.7
Dec.....	44.3	422.6	144.7							1,529.4
1961—Jan.†....	44.2	420.3	140.9							1,494.2

¹Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter but represent quarterly totals.

²Includes post office wages and salaries.

³Figures in this column are for total labour income, Canada, but are not totals of the figures in the remaining columns of this table, as figures for labour income in Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping are not shown.

† Preliminary.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—at January, 1961 employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,621,903. Tables C-4 (every second month) and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage earners in the reporting firms.

TABLE C-1—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Year and Month	Industrial Composite				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers (1949 = 100) ¹			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers (1949 = 100)			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	
				\$				\$
Averages								
1955.....	112.9	161.2	142.1	61.05	109.8	159.5	144.4	63.48
1956.....	120.7	182.0	150.0	64.44	115.8	176.8	151.7	66.71
1957.....	122.6	194.7	158.1	67.93	115.8	185.3	159.1	69.94
1958.....	117.9	194.1	163.9	70.43	109.8	182.7	165.3	72.67
1959.....	119.7	205.7	171.0	73.47	111.1	193.3	172.5	75.84
1960								
January.....	115.1	202.2	174.9	75.13	108.6	194.4	177.2	77.90
February.....	114.6	202.0	175.4	75.35	108.9	194.4	176.6	77.68
March.....	114.2	201.5	175.4	75.37	109.0	195.5	177.5	78.04
April.....	114.8	204.1	176.9	75.98	108.8	196.3	178.5	78.48
May.....	118.9	209.8	175.4	75.36	110.6	198.1	176.9	77.80
June.....	122.8	217.7	176.1	75.67	112.1	201.8	177.8	78.16
July.....	121.9	217.8	177.6	76.28	110.2	198.4	177.8	78.18
August.....	123.1	219.0	176.8	75.94	111.7	199.7	176.5	77.62
September.....	123.1	220.7	178.2	76.55	111.6	201.6	178.2	78.37
October.....	121.5	218.2	178.3	76.60	109.6	199.4	179.6	78.95
November.....	119.7	214.5	177.9	76.43	108.1	197.2	180.0	79.16
December*.....	114.8	202.4	175.0	75.18	104.1	187.0	177.2	77.92
1961								
January†.....	111.7	201.6	179.2	76.99	104.4	191.7	181.1	79.64

¹ Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

TECHNICAL NOTE—A change has been made in the method of dating the statistics published in Tables C-1 to C-6 to conform with the usual practice of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the past, statistics for the last pay period in a month were labelled "pay period preceding" the first day of the following month. From now on, statistics for the last pay period in a month will be labelled for that month. Another change is that average hourly earnings formerly expressed in cents carried to one decimal place, are now published in dollars and cents.

* Revised.

† Preliminary.

TABLE C-2—AREA SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Area	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Provinces				\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland.....	122.3	139.5	118.8	67.96	69.45	62.31
Prince Edward Island.....	117.0	133.0	120.2	54.56	55.62	54.52
Nova Scotia.....	90.0	96.7	97.0	60.15	62.44	58.22
Nova Brunswick.....	105.4	108.1	105.6	62.83	62.65	60.20
Quebec.....	115.2	121.2	116.5	72.64	73.95	69.76
Ontario.....	116.4	119.8	120.0	78.21	79.34	75.07
Manitoba.....	107.7	111.7	109.6	70.80	71.84	68.97
Saskatchewan.....	119.0	126.7	123.9	72.20	73.02	70.62
Alberta (including Northwest Territories).....	147.2	150.9	151.2	77.10	78.17	74.51
British Columbia (including Yukon).....	107.8	111.9	113.9	81.49	83.73	79.30
Canada.....	115.0	119.7	118.1	75.19	76.43	72.41
Urban Areas						
St. John's.....	124.9	136.5	131.3	54.92	55.87	51.19
Sydney.....	72.3	90.8	93.6	72.84	73.82	67.03
Halifax.....	119.7	120.5	119.0	61.38	62.13	58.82
Moncton.....	100.0	108.0	101.6	57.90	58.14	57.48
Saint John.....	113.2	102.9	108.1	58.69	61.01	55.45
Chicoutimi—Jonquiere.....	105.5	110.2	108.9	93.92	95.43	88.16
Quebec.....	107.4	109.9	107.9	63.57	64.88	61.20
Sherbrooke.....	99.5	102.0	98.8	61.09	62.99	56.48
Shawinigan.....	102.3	103.7	101.8	84.49	84.85	81.70
Three Rivers.....	103.2	111.5	110.2	70.13	73.21	65.21
Drummondville.....	73.8	77.7	76.7	62.01	61.01	59.12
Montreal.....	120.9	125.0	121.9	73.67	75.65	70.80
Ottawa—Hull.....	122.2	126.2	126.1	70.23	71.61	66.30
Kingston.....	114.8	114.9	109.1	73.21	74.63	70.34
Peterborough.....	91.1	92.2	99.2	81.66	83.69	82.13
Oshawa.....	173.9	172.7	184.0	88.00	89.88	84.87
Toronto.....	129.4	132.3	130.7	78.30	79.41	74.87
Hamilton.....	104.6	109.3	111.2	82.41	84.34	80.29
St. Catharines.....	103.1	109.5	112.2	86.20	86.37	80.68
Niagara Falls.....	90.2	95.6	93.2	82.71	80.84	78.59
Brantford.....	79.1	79.8	85.7	70.61	72.93	68.42
Guelph.....	118.1	119.0	125.1	67.58	70.90	66.58
Galt.....	109.4	112.4	112.2	68.81	69.77	64.49
Kitchener.....	117.6	122.5	121.7	69.83	72.73	67.25
Sudbury.....	149.8	149.7	142.5	99.68	89.14	91.06
Timmins.....	91.8	93.5	94.3	70.08	70.54	65.06
London.....	121.5	123.9	121.6	70.56	73.10	67.48
Sarnia.....	121.9	122.9	123.2	98.37	99.37	92.98
Windsor.....	74.3	74.5	79.2	83.56	84.17	79.58
Sault Ste. Marie.....	130.2	142.4	148.5	95.74	98.28	94.18
Ft. William—Pt. Arthur.....	104.3	112.1	103.9	77.54	80.85	73.26
Winnipeg.....	109.6	112.8	111.1	67.84	68.87	66.38
Regina.....	129.2	133.8	129.5	70.61	70.90	68.07
Saskatoon.....	134.9	139.6	133.8	68.05	68.18	66.89
Edmonton.....	178.6	187.0	183.6	71.43	72.58	68.98
Calgary.....	168.8	171.2	169.2	73.56	74.23	70.75
Vancouver.....	108.6	110.8	116.8	80.70	81.91	78.38
Victoria.....	109.9	109.1	110.5	74.83	74.21	71.93

TABLE C-4—HOURS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES

This table is published every second month.

TABLE C-3—INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Industry	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Mining	113.1	118.2	121.8	\$ 94.96	\$ 94.57	\$ 89.07
Metal mining	130.3	132.8	138.2	88.00	97.14	92.20
Gold	70.9	72.1	72.8	77.66	78.89	73.54
Other metal	185.5	189.5	199.0	105.24	103.61	98.57
Fuels	83.3	89.9	98.5	94.13	92.62	87.26
Coal	37.2	48.5	51.8	62.10	68.83	60.41
Oil and natural gas	281.7	268.4	299.7	112.35	111.12	107.24
Non-metal	122.1	134.5	115.6	81.94	86.89	76.66
Manufacturing	104.2	108.1	108.4	77.89	79.16	75.13
Durable goods	105.8	108.9	114.0	83.88	85.50	80.58
Non-durable goods	102.8	107.4	103.7	72.73	73.76	70.08
Food and beverages	104.3	115.0	107.4	70.25	69.31	68.83
Meat products	128.7	137.4	138.7	78.39	77.97	79.76
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	75.4	113.7	80.6	59.29	56.66	58.84
Grain mill products	99.5	102.1	99.4	74.88	78.55	70.91
Bread and other bakery products	109.7	111.1	109.5	67.21	65.72	66.34
Distilled and malt liquors	97.7	104.6	103.1	97.57	94.88	91.55
Tobacco and tobacco products	115.6	110.7	110.0	63.18	69.48	65.60
Rubber products	84.7	98.7	103.6	78.00	80.36	74.28
Leather products	83.7	84.3	82.8	50.51	53.85	47.49
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	91.3	91.0	89.7	47.46	50.78	44.64
Textile products (except clothing)	76.0	77.2	75.9	61.25	63.51	59.21
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	68.7	68.9	63.5	57.42	59.87	54.77
Woolen goods	60.4	63.3	61.6	56.89	59.77	56.14
Synthetic textiles and silk	81.9	82.5	85.1	69.16	70.04	66.90
Clothing (textile and fur)	85.7	89.6	86.1	45.38	48.86	43.95
Men's clothing	85.9	89.9	85.1	44.43	47.04	43.43
Women's clothing	91.2	94.6	90.1	44.67	49.13	43.81
Knit goods	73.0	76.4	73.8	45.68	50.27	43.91
Wood products	93.9	97.7	101.0	65.45	68.87	62.90
Saw and planing mills	93.2	96.7	101.5	67.45	71.01	65.23
Furniture	106.5	111.5	110.2	63.20	66.73	59.91
Other wood products	72.3	75.8	81.2	59.42	61.85	56.97
Paper products	121.9	124.5	122.0	92.62	94.33	87.66
Pulp and paper mills	123.4	125.7	123.3	101.61	102.53	95.15
Other paper products	118.4	121.5	119.0	70.61	74.39	68.33
Printing, publishing and allied industries	123.3	124.8	122.3	83.90	85.64	82.26
Iron and steel products	98.7	102.9	109.2	87.50	89.60	84.48
Agricultural implements	60.3	60.0	76.4	90.53	90.73	85.00
Fabricated and structural steel	153.6	160.7	152.0	88.39	91.09	85.46
Hardware and tools	95.7	98.2	102.0	78.14	80.15	75.62
Heating and cooking appliances	86.9	91.7	99.1	73.87	76.65	72.47
Iron castings	85.2	91.2	97.6	82.31	85.79	79.37
Machinery, industrial machinery	109.7	111.7	118.6	84.21	86.94	81.62
Primary iron and steel	107.9	114.4	125.1	102.71	103.12	99.23
Sheet metal products	100.7	108.2	105.6	83.71	86.84	79.51
Wire and wire products	108.4	110.8	118.6	86.73	88.01	85.11
Transportation equipment	103.5	103.4	109.7	88.66	90.22	85.30
Aircraft and parts	255.5	252.2	243.4	93.41	95.92	92.25
Motor vehicles	105.6	101.4	116.9	98.00	101.35	91.85
Motor vehicles parts and accessories	99.9	99.6	107.1	86.92	87.15	80.92
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	54.9	57.4	63.0	78.40	79.03	78.42
Shipbuilding and repairing	111.3	115.8	117.9	80.36	81.35	78.40
Non-ferrous metal products	124.7	127.0	125.7	93.32	90.84	89.07
Aluminum products	138.8	146.8	140.4	85.03	88.01	79.62
Brass and copper products	99.0	101.4	104.8	81.21	85.68	79.92
Smelting and refining	145.3	145.9	144.1	105.63	98.66	100.95
Electrical apparatus and supplies	126.2	128.8	136.4	84.49	86.16	80.72
Heavy electrical machinery	96.7	99.4	111.8	91.41	93.28	87.59
Telecommunication equipment	211.4	213.3	206.3	84.75	86.11	79.46
Non-metallic mineral products	126.9	137.3	137.3	80.89	83.22	75.23
Clay products	78.7	82.2	95.3	74.02	75.36	73.75
Glass and glass products	144.3	151.8	152.9	79.95	79.43	71.63
Products of petroleum and coal	136.8	137.1	134.2	119.41	116.35	114.80
Petroleum refining	140.2	140.4	136.5	120.09	116.94	115.69
Chemical products	128.5	129.8	130.1	93.11	92.37	88.87
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	115.0	116.5	118.7	81.94	81.16	77.33
Acids, alkalis and salts	154.1	154.7	150.9	106.41	105.02	102.80
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	128.1	134.1	124.8	69.82	70.64	66.49
Construction	108.9	129.9	113.3	74.02	81.46	69.78
Building and general engineering	104.2	125.1	111.8	79.48	90.04	73.34
Highways, bridges and streets	116.8	137.9	116.4	66.02	68.66	64.23
Electric and motor transportation	130.5	133.7	130.0	80.95	81.16	76.80
Service	138.7	141.2	137.3	\$ 54.20	\$ 54.34	\$ 51.45
Hotels and restaurants	122.4	125.6	124.2	41.95	42.23	40.51
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	112.0	113.7	110.9	46.10	47.28	43.99
Industrial composite	115.0	119.7	118.1	75.19	76.43	72.41

TABLE C-5—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining	41.0	41.9	39.5	2.14	2.10	2.08	87.52	88.14	82.05
Metal mining.....	42.4	42.5	40.8	2.19	2.18	2.15	92.90	92.67	87.72
Gold.....	42.1	43.6	42.1	1.70	1.69	1.64	71.50	73.71	68.87
Other metal.....	42.5	42.0	40.4	2.38	2.38	2.35	101.28	100.05	94.69
Fuels.....	37.2	39.1	36.2	2.05	1.97	1.97	76.17	77.00	71.34
Coal.....	32.8	38.0	32.3	1.74	1.75	1.74	57.13	66.55	56.37
Oil and natural gas.....	42.3	40.9	42.1	2.32	2.34	2.24	98.25	95.53	94.41
Non-metal.....	39.4	43.3	38.0	1.95	1.93	1.86	76.83	83.68	70.85
Manufacturing	38.7	40.6	38.5	1.82	1.79	1.78	70.66	72.82	68.48
Durable goods.....	39.4	40.9	39.0	1.97	1.95	1.92	77.51	79.79	74.72
Non-durable goods.....	38.2	40.4	38.1	1.69	1.65	1.64	64.48	66.64	62.39
Food and beverages.....	38.6	40.4	39.1	1.63	1.67	1.60	63.18	63.59	62.73
Meat products.....	39.5	39.8	41.3	1.85	1.83	1.86	73.10	73.06	77.00
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.....	32.5	40.7	35.8	1.40	1.22	1.38	45.48	49.60	40.35
Grain mill products.....	40.4	43.0	38.8	1.71	1.74	1.66	68.97	74.84	64.42
Bread and other bakery products.....	41.8	43.6	42.2	1.47	1.45	1.42	61.55	60.17	59.92
Distilled liquors.....	39.1	39.8	37.2	2.05	2.01	1.93	80.33	79.99	71.89
Malt liquors.....	39.9	39.0	40.1	2.32	2.31	2.22	92.53	90.04	85.57
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	35.4	39.9	36.0	1.62	1.61	1.64	57.43	64.11	59.13
Rubber products.....	37.2	40.8	36.6	1.85	1.81	1.82	68.85	73.87	66.45
Leather products.....	37.0	40.4	35.1	1.23	1.22	1.20	45.46	49.86	42.15
Boots and shoes (except rubber).....	36.5	39.8	34.3	1.17	1.17	1.16	42.62	46.50	39.81
Other leather products.....	38.2	41.7	36.8	1.36	1.34	1.29	52.09	55.81	47.66
Textile products (except clothing).....	40.1	42.3	40.0	1.35	1.35	1.31	54.12	57.07	52.32
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....	38.9	40.6	38.2	1.35	1.37	1.28	52.62	55.47	48.80
Woolen goods.....	40.7	43.4	41.7	1.26	1.26	1.22	51.15	54.79	50.97
Synthetic textiles and silk.....	42.4	43.7	42.2	1.44	1.43	1.42	61.11	62.47	59.89
Clothing (textile and fur).....	34.0	38.0	33.8	1.16	1.15	1.13	39.45	43.58	38.13
Men's clothing.....	33.6	36.7	33.4	1.16	1.15	1.15	39.07	42.30	38.39
Women's clothing.....	31.3	36.2	31.5	1.23	1.21	1.18	38.54	43.57	37.35
Knit goods.....	36.9	41.9	36.7	1.09	1.09	1.05	40.14	45.53	38.62
*Wood products.....	39.0	41.1	38.0	1.60	1.59	1.55	60.70	65.33	59.06
Saw and planing mills.....	36.8	40.2	37.5	1.72	1.70	1.66	63.49	68.43	62.51
Furniture.....	39.7	42.8	38.6	1.45	1.45	1.41	57.62	62.04	54.42
Other wood products.....	39.8	42.2	39.3	1.33	1.33	1.30	52.79	56.22	51.15
Paper products.....	40.0	41.6	40.0	2.16	2.13	2.03	86.13	88.73	81.18
Pulp and paper mills.....	40.7	41.8	40.7	2.33	2.31	2.18	94.95	96.55	88.57
Other paper products.....	37.8	41.2	38.2	1.63	1.64	1.58	61.83	67.54	60.17
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	37.8	39.1	38.5	2.16	2.17	2.10	81.74	84.71	80.63
*Iron and steel products.....	39.0	40.6	39.0	2.09	2.09	2.04	81.55	84.78	79.61
Agricultural implements.....	38.4	39.1	38.2	2.13	2.07	2.06	81.62	81.04	78.74
Fabricated and structural steel.....	39.0	41.7	38.9	2.08	2.06	1.99	81.84	85.97	77.27
Hardware and tools.....	40.4	41.8	40.1	1.77	1.77	1.74	71.68	73.97	69.88
Heating and cooking appliances.....	37.1	39.5	38.5	1.75	1.76	1.72	65.08	69.75	66.25
Iron castings.....	38.8	41.1	38.4	1.96	1.99	1.94	76.33	81.68	74.67
Machinery, industrial.....	39.4	41.5	39.7	1.94	1.96	1.90	76.61	81.12	75.50
Primary iron and steel.....	39.2	39.7	39.9	2.50	2.49	2.40	97.83	98.76	95.66
Sheet metal products.....	38.2	40.5	37.2	2.00	2.01	1.94	76.60	81.54	72.03
Wire and wire products.....	39.3	40.5	39.3	2.03	2.02	2.02	79.86	81.73	79.42
*Transportation equipment.....	39.9	40.6	39.1	2.08	2.07	2.02	83.04	84.14	79.11
Aircraft and parts.....	41.3	42.5	42.2	2.06	2.08	2.00	84.96	88.32	84.36
Motor vehicles.....	40.9	41.2	37.5	2.29	2.29	2.24	93.77	94.43	85.95
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	39.1	39.8	37.9	2.06	2.04	1.98	80.61	81.24	74.93
Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....	38.7	39.2	39.3	1.95	1.95	1.93	75.53	76.38	75.92
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	38.9	39.7	39.1	2.01	2.00	1.94	78.25	79.29	75.88
*Non-ferrous metal products.....	41.3	40.9	40.2	2.15	2.09	2.10	88.59	85.21	84.25
Aluminum products.....	40.3	43.6	39.4	1.84	1.82	1.76	73.96	79.10	69.43
Brass and copper products.....	37.6	40.0	38.8	1.95	1.99	1.90	73.45	79.86	73.60
Smelting and refining.....	42.7	40.2	41.1	2.38	2.31	2.36	101.75	92.96	96.84
*Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	38.9	40.7	39.0	1.85	1.85	1.79	71.98	75.24	69.76
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment.....	38.7	40.5	38.9	2.04	2.05	2.00	79.02	83.00	77.57
Telecommunication equipment.....	38.8	40.8	39.8	1.72	1.72	1.63	66.80	70.30	64.86
Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances.....	37.5	39.9	38.4	1.93	1.90	1.83	72.44	75.74	70.31
Wire and cable.....	39.0	41.3	38.4	2.01	2.01	1.90	78.34	82.98	72.87
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	39.4	40.8	38.9	1.74	1.74	1.69	68.80	71.22	65.69
*Non-metallic mineral products.....	40.1	42.8	38.9	1.84	1.82	1.78	73.95	78.17	69.07
Clay products.....	40.0	42.0	40.9	1.68	1.64	1.66	67.00	68.85	67.82
Glass and glass products.....	41.4	41.0	38.5	1.80	1.83	1.73	74.59	75.03	66.76
Products of petroleum and coal.....	42.2	40.9	41.7	2.57	2.55	2.52	108.62	104.12	104.94
Chemical products.....	40.4	40.4	40.4	2.03	2.01	1.94	82.14	81.25	78.39
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	39.5	39.6	39.3	1.54	1.54	1.46	60.87	60.81	57.58
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	41.1	40.9	41.8	2.37	2.32	2.27	97.18	94.84	94.75
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39.5	42.2	39.2	1.50	1.46	1.46	59.38	61.59	56.99
Construction	35.6	40.8	34.2	1.94	1.96	1.88	68.96	79.70	64.40
Building and general engineering.....	34.6	41.2	32.2	2.13	2.14	2.06	73.71	88.10	66.38
Highways, bridges and streets.....	37.4	40.0	37.9	1.63	1.62	1.60	60.92	64.83	60.64
Electric and motor transportation.....	42.8	43.2	42.5	1.88	1.86	1.80	80.58	80.13	76.52
Service	38.3	39.0	38.7	1.07	1.06	1.02	40.99	41.34	39.65
Hotels and restaurants.....	38.6	39.0	39.2	1.05	1.04	1.00	40.42	40.41	39.29
Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....	38.4	39.8	38.4	1.02	1.02	0.98	39.22	40.41	37.54

*Durable manufactured goods industries.

**TABLE C-6—EARNINGS AND HOURS OF HOURLY-RATED
WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING**

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

Period	Average Hours Worked Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Index Number of Average Weekly Wages (1949 = 100)	
				Current Dollars	1949 Dollars
	No.	\$	\$	No.	
Monthly Average 1955.....	41.0	1.45	59.45	142.4	122.4
Monthly Average 1956.....	41.0	1.52	62.40	149.5	126.3
Monthly Average 1957.....	40.4	1.61	64.96	155.6	127.4
Monthly Average 1958.....	40.2	1.66	66.77	160.0	127.7
Monthly Average 1959.....	40.7	1.72	70.16	168.1	132.8
Last Pay Period in:					
1960 January.....	40.7	1.77	71.89	172.2	135.4
February.....	40.4	1.77	71.49	171.3	135.0
March.....	40.5	1.78	71.94	172.4	135.2
April.....	40.5	1.79	72.37	173.4	136.1
May.....	40.1	1.79	71.69	171.8	134.6
June.....	40.4	1.79	72.19	173.0	135.6
July.....	40.6	1.77	72.01†	172.5	134.9
August.....	40.5	1.76	71.46	171.2	133.3
September.....	40.9	1.77	72.37	173.4	134.0
October.....	40.6	1.78	72.66	174.1	134.3
November.....	40.6	1.79	72.82	174.5	134.6
December†.....	38.7	1.82	70.60	169.1	130.9
1961 January‡.....	40.1	1.81	72.73	174.2	135.2

NOTE: The index of average weekly wages in 1949 dollars is computed by dividing the index of average weekly wages in current dollars by the Consumer Price Index. For a more complete statement of uses and limitations of the adjusted figures see *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, D.B.S., page ii.

* December 1959 figures adjusted for the holidays are 40.8 hours and \$71.52.

† Revised.

‡ Latest figures subject to revision.

D—National Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Period	Unfilled Vacancies*			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Date Nearest:						
March 1, 1955.....	9,154	9,509	18,663	510,551	118,035	628,586
March 1, 1956.....	20,559	14,299	34,858	418,909	107,927	526,836
March 1, 1957.....	14,218	12,694	26,912	474,661	113,489	588,150
March 1, 1958.....	7,389	8,459	15,848	686,041	171,170	857,211
March 1, 1959.....	9,007	10,816	19,823	623,338	174,787	798,125
March 1, 1960.....	8,431	10,676	19,107	634,332	182,721	817,053
April 1, 1960.....	10,402	11,830	22,232	652,107	182,883	834,990
May 1, 1960.....	15,913	14,487	30,400	581,558	174,874	756,432
June 1, 1960.....	21,772	17,210	38,982	389,576	152,848	542,424
July 1, 1960.....	17,227	15,875	33,102	258,719	131,936	390,655
August 1, 1960.....	14,673	12,594	27,267	242,582	128,062	370,644
September 1, 1960.....	13,748	14,427	28,175	236,960	117,044	354,013
October 1, 1960.....	12,239	13,796	26,035	228,632	115,358	343,990
November 1, 1960.....	11,944	10,866	22,810	281,484	124,255	405,739
December 1, 1960.....	15,932	10,799	26,731	393,856	144,123	537,979
January 1, 1961.....	9,859	7,996	17,855	570,789	163,893	734,682
February 1, 1961 ⁽¹⁾	8,866	8,377	17,243	668,766	185,972	854,738
March 1, 1961 ⁽¹⁾	8,786	9,513	18,299	691,351	186,991	878,342

⁽¹⁾ Latest figures subject to revision.

*Current Vacancies only. Deferred Vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-2—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT
JANUARY 31, 1961⁽¹⁾**

(Source: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from			
				December 30, 1960	January 29, 1960		
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping.....	163	64	227	+	47	—	16
Forestry.....	596	1	597	—	102	—	474
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells.....	203	30	233	—	135	—	235
Metal Mining.....	153	9	162	—	95	—	95
Fuels.....	34	12	46	—	26	—	43
Non-Metal Mining.....	5	1	6	—	2	—	55
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....	3	0	3	+	2	—	2
Prospecting.....	8	8	16	—	14	—	40
Manufacturing.....	1,972	1,179	3,151	+	348	—	900
Foods and Beverages.....	162	145	307	+	14	+	58
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....	50	0	50	+	13	+	45
Rubber Products.....	16	5	21	+	3	—	19
Leather Products.....	47	107	154	+	25	+	7
Textile Products (except clothing).....	61	55	116	+	15	—	0
Clothing (textile and fur).....	72	408	480	+	129	—	262
Wood Products.....	162	50	212	+	7	—	67
Paper Products.....	73	33	106	—	20	+	3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	104	63	167	+	32	—	4
Iron and Steel Products.....	258	72	330	+	26	—	316
Transportation Equipment.....	343	42	385	+	28	—	186
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	97	23	120	—	6	—	110
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	181	61	242	+	13	—	40
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	67	14	81	+	37	+	5
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	18	4	22	—	2	—	1
Chemical Products.....	152	47	199	+	5	—	18
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	109	50	159	+	29	+	5
Construction.....	559	51	610	—	88	—	102
General Contractors.....	343	30	373	—	57	—	121
Special Trade Contractors.....	216	21	237	—	31	+	19
Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	327	146	473	—	69	—	152
Transportation.....	166	62	228	—	28	—	92
Storage.....	7	3	10	—	20	—	17
Communication.....	154	81	235	—	21	—	43
Public Utility Operation.....	23	18	41	+	2	—	50
Trade.....	1,346	1,122	2,468	+	228	—	205
Wholesale.....	522	284	806	+	77	—	65
Retail.....	824	838	1,662	+	151	—	140
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	466	502	968	+	79	—	114
Service.....	3,459	5,291	8,750	—	1,539	+	672
Community or Public Service.....	345	1,494	1,839	+	109	—	173
Government Service.....	2,539	273	2,812	—	1,413	+	1,491
Recreation Service.....	29	43	72	—	7	+	6
Business Service.....	232	291	523	+	36	—	118
Personal Service.....	314	3,190	3,504	—	264	—	534
GRAND TOTAL.....	9,114	8,404	17,518	—	1,229	—	1,576

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary—subject to revision.

Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-3—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT FEBRUARY 2, 1961⁽¹⁾

(Source: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Managerial Workers....	1,327	1,198	2,525	9,835	2,042	11,877
Clerical Workers.....	670	2,215	2,885	23,351	56,599	79,950
Sales Workers.....	1,107	533	1,640	10,770	23,019	33,789
Personal and Domestic Service Workers.	448	3,520	3,968	47,074	34,524	81,598
Seamen.....	4	.....	4	6,327	112	6,439
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry (Ex. log)..	140	10	156	8,721	1,105	9,826
Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers.....	2,786	731	3,517	322,847	30,097	352,944
Food and kindred products (incl. tobacco).....	31	8	39	2,848	715	3,563
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	68	516	584	3,985	18,657	22,642
Lumber and lumber products.....	529	.....	529	40,182	221	40,403
Pulp, paper (incl. printing).....	46	3	49	1,834	801	2,635
Leather and leather products.....	31	79	110	1,799	1,552	3,551
Stone, clay and glass products.....	10	.....	10	1,308	65	1,373
Metalworking.....	347	11	358	29,956	1,308	31,264
Electrical.....	121	3	124	5,655	1,633	7,288
Transportation equipment.....	44	1	45	1,020	30	1,050
Mining.....	42	.....	42	3,424	.....	3,424
Construction.....	356	.....	356	100,576	12	100,588
Transportation (except seamen).....	255	9	264	58,598	180	58,778
Communications and public utility...	23	20	43	1,792	6	1,798
Trade and service.....	99	67	166	8,822	3,015	11,837
Other skilled and semi-skilled.....	711	12	723	41,567	1,487	43,054
Foremen.....	36	2	38	7,164	400	7,564
Apprentices.....	37	.....	37	12,317	15	12,332
Unskilled Workers.....	2,378	170	2,548	239,841	38,474	278,315
Food and tobacco.....	60	29	89	10,281	12,565	22,846
Lumber and lumber products.....	126	1	127	27,008	722	27,730
Metalworking.....	34	5	39	12,742	924	13,666
Construction.....	1,662	.....	1,662	125,765	2	125,767
Other unskilled workers.....	496	135	631	64,045	24,261	88,306
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,866	8,377	17,243	668,766	185,972	854,738

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT FEBRUARY 2, 1961

(Source: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 28, 1960	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 28, 1960
Newfoundland	198	189	277	29,312	24,869	28,313
Corner Brook.....	16	13	36	6,216	5,275	5,920
Grand Falls.....	3	1	13	2,653	2,238	2,464
St. John's.....	179	175	228	20,443	17,356	19,929
Prince Edward Island	61	63	99	6,014	4,841	6,244
Charlottetown.....	23	38	53	3,784	3,068	4,008
Summerside.....	38	25	46	2,230	1,773	2,236
Nova Scotia	594	660	479	37,804	30,316	37,170
Amherst.....	11	15	12	1,505	1,413	1,381
Bridgewater.....	18	10	22	2,495	2,208	2,496
Halifax.....	391	409	290	6,894	5,438	7,262
Inverness.....				1,436	1,047	1,472
Kentville.....	50		30	4,328	3,234	4,225
Liverpool.....	9	15	3	997	772	958
New Glasgow.....	23	24	25	5,804	4,347	5,462
Springhill.....				1,287	1,161	1,349
Sydney.....	33	79	14	7,328	5,798	6,511
Turo.....	37	33	16	2,392	2,191	2,225
Yarmouth.....	22	26	67	3,638	2,707	3,829
New Brunswick	529	673	732	39,486	32,153	36,755
Bathurst.....	17	28	11	7,025	5,356	6,175
Campbellton.....	4	3	5	3,458	2,587	2,761
Edmundston.....	11	11	8	3,047	2,478	2,798
Fredericton.....	76	86	88	2,731	2,166	2,799
Minto.....	19	37	38	702	659	678
Moncton.....	228	293	249	10,562	8,423	10,483
Newcastle.....	10	2	1	3,510	2,687	3,608
Saint John.....	129	149	231	3,743	3,685	2,758
St. Stephen.....	24	35	18	1,600	1,760	2,005
Sussex.....	11	4	30	853	787	798
Woodstock.....		25	2	2,255	1,565	1,892
Quebec	3,591	3,685	4,112	270,116	227,357	250,495
Alma.....	11	4	4	2,815	2,358	2,812
Asbestos.....	1	2		1,114	965	1,023
Baie Comeau.....	3	115		1,066	764	1,200
Beauharnois.....	12	8	9	1,954	1,851	1,703
Buckingham.....	4	13	23	1,741	1,382	1,521
Causapscal.....	19	67	16	3,483	2,241	3,143
Chandler.....	5	51	1	2,699	2,163	2,712
Chicoutimi.....	94	94	75	3,038	2,397	2,385
Cowansville.....	17	9	14	856	604	638
Dolbeau.....	15	62	78	1,898	1,324	1,623
Drummondville.....	30	32	21	3,230	2,918	2,974
Farnham.....	8	5	11	968	891	956
Forestville.....	12	4	102	1,372	784	1,263
Gaspé.....	17	22	7	2,452	1,690	2,523
Granby.....	23	11	48	3,231	3,496	2,471
Hull.....	41	52	21	6,099	4,569	5,485
Joliette.....	54	27	49	6,540	5,298	6,064
Jonquière.....	26	24	43	3,419	2,935	2,872
Lachute.....	11	12	19	1,270	1,112	1,000
La Malbaie.....	11	14	7	3,003	2,115	3,024
La Tuque.....	4	9	151	1,213	1,067	1,027
Lévis.....	24	18	21	6,330	5,439	5,489
Louiseville.....	20	12	11	1,719	1,404	1,786
Magog.....	2		12	1,015	888	946
Maniwaki.....	54	9	96	1,409	1,084	939
Matane.....	10	13	13	4,338	2,512	4,692
Mégantic.....	4	7	8	1,703	1,457	1,812
Mont-Laurier.....	12	12	4	1,593	1,143	1,112
Montmagny.....	12	5	9	2,621	2,193	2,230
Montreal.....	1,685	1,391	1,941	93,787	82,958	86,066
New Richmond.....	5	138	1	2,807	2,054	2,882
Port Alfred.....	1		5	1,572	1,307	1,530
Quebec.....	388	315	286	18,455	15,024	18,088
Rimouski.....	29	46	87	6,272	4,384	6,016
Rivière du Loup.....	10	12	32	7,337	4,680	6,234
Roberval.....	72	47	7	7,179	1,340	1,536
Rouyn.....	67	116	67	3,908	2,904	2,678
Ste. Agathe.....	14	21	6	1,862	1,251	1,663
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	51		36	1,891	1,476	1,625
Ste. Thérèse.....	21	9	22	3,556	3,146	3,401
St. Hyacinthe.....	37	24	34	3,219	3,550	3,500
St. Jean.....	52	41	22	3,180	2,774	3,477
St. Jérôme.....	17	25	36	2,870	2,929	2,778
Sept-Îles.....	86	127	150	3,336	2,618	2,728
Shawinigan.....	42	66	32	5,756	5,137	5,481
Sherbrooke.....	176	181	121	7,484	6,736	6,594
Sorel.....	58	49	36	3,331	3,296	3,441
Thetford Mines.....	22	10	35	2,900	2,596	3,526
Trois-Rivières.....	44	66	115	7,792	6,580	7,173

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT FEBRUARY 2, 1961

(SOURCE: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 23, 1960	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 23, 1960
Quebec—Concluded						
Val d'Or.....	40	28	72	2,184	2,267	2,089
Valleyfield.....	5	4	44	3,563	3,113	3,096
Victoriaville.....	22	15	14	3,441	3,426	3,654
Ville St. Georges.....	91	162	32	3,785	2,767	3,814
Ontario	6,658	7,164	7,041	269,346	238,878	243,709
Amnrior.....	76	12	27	540	456	519
Barrie.....	31	37	8	1,999	1,705	2,062
Belleville.....	63	87	18	2,856	2,391	2,696
Bracebridge.....	47	74	62	2,023	1,736	1,888
Brampton.....	16	18	8	2,191	1,741	2,405
Brantford.....	49	33	87	4,169	3,914	3,466
Brockville.....	50	41	25	1,063	960	902
Carleton Place.....	9	10	33	618	447	690
Chatham.....	122	99	33	2,852	2,649	2,857
Cobourg.....	53	42	33	1,436	1,238	1,224
Collingwood.....	3	5	.....	1,445	1,389	1,244
Cornwall.....	48	89	103	4,630	4,334	4,720
Elliot Lake.....	20	17	52	552	423	564
Fort Erie.....	9	5	13	1,063	977	1,030
Fort Frances.....	64	22	16	855	760	770
Fort William.....	74	56	151	3,808	3,407	3,794
Galt.....	47	44	64	2,291	2,432	1,628
Gananoque.....	3	1	11	594	500	504
Goderich.....	14	2	14	929	862	1,033
Guelph.....	32	24	46	3,352	3,021	2,340
Hamilton.....	629	667	740	21,797	19,691	16,746
Hawkesbury.....	16	11	10	1,415	1,305	1,337
Kapuskasing.....	20	10	76	904	869	788
Kenora.....	8	8	12	1,239	1,015	1,078
Kingston.....	62	72	68	2,826	2,403	2,967
Kirkland Lake.....	57	40	97	2,016	1,727	1,829
Kitchener.....	133	100	143	5,232	5,959	3,579
Leamington.....	29	22	35	1,435	1,772	1,317
Lindsay.....	6	23	16	1,032	856	947
Listowel.....	27	42	8	774	679	641
London.....	295	280	352	7,704	6,886	7,313
Long Branch.....	105	101	147	5,649	6,115	5,386
Midland.....	9	5	24	1,824	1,546	1,778
Napanee.....	11	6	7	1,013	857	1,027
Newmarket.....	16	17	62	2,106	1,785	2,204
Niagara Falls.....	38	30	56	4,159	3,573	3,511
North Bay.....	29	20	27	2,933	2,444	2,470
Oakville.....	96	74	121	1,424	1,255	1,126
Orillia.....	13	11	25	1,885	1,724	1,517
Oshawa.....	50	61	104	5,610	5,037	5,442
Ottawa.....	683	1,690	625	9,641	7,281	8,688
Owen Sound.....	27	25	46	3,020	2,355	2,885
Parry Sound.....	1	1	.....	801	674	881
Pembroke.....	53	55	60	2,579	2,142	2,688
Perth.....	16	22	18	834	786	850
Peterborough.....	49	38	38	5,110	4,311	4,391
Pictou.....	3	5	9	767	706	786
Port Arthur.....	153	135	147	5,370	4,710	4,820
Port Colborne.....	18	8	15	1,339	1,385	1,217
Prescott.....	56	37	16	1,296	1,234	1,400
Renfrew.....	8	11	8	847	815	901
St. Catharines.....	112	88	134	6,344	5,913	5,455
St. Thomas.....	54	24	36	1,691	1,591	1,460
Sarnia.....	74	68	69	4,072	3,629	3,387
Sault Ste. Marie.....	127	160	201	4,812	4,129	2,865
Simcoe.....	53	34	42	2,037	1,534	1,777
Sioux Lookout.....	40	123	7	285	217	267
Smiths Falls.....	4	9	15	739	673	682
Stratford.....	20	22	30	1,407	1,201	1,340
Sturgeon Falls.....	12	16	2	1,210	1,137	1,226
Sudbury.....	197	263	105	5,808	4,733	5,174
Tillsonburg.....	15	17	6	846	500	615
Timmins.....	46	17	47	2,800	2,462	2,734
Toronto.....	1,618	1,534	1,953	66,710	57,497	63,829
Trenton.....	47	23	42	1,205	1,113	1,221
Walkerton.....	28	36	21	1,453	1,364	1,247
Wallaceburg.....	11	13	2	1,178	1,008	1,188
Welland.....	219	63	45	3,063	2,930	2,184
Weston.....	267	160	99	5,628	4,763	5,859
Windsor.....	151	136	239	12,466	11,428	10,605
Woodstock.....	17	12	30	1,945	1,817	1,745
Manitoba	1,299	1,229	1,809	35,548	29,913	33,039
Brandon.....	116	118	99	3,376	2,984	3,497
Dauphin.....	22	19	18	2,414	2,018	2,360
Flin Flon.....	16	23	11	290	243	362
Portage la Prairie.....	37	65	36	1,776	1,546	1,731
The Pas.....	76	61	69	498	454	518
Winnipeg.....	1,032	943	1,576	27,194	22,668	24,571

TABLE D-4—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT FEBRUARY 2, 1961

(Source: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 28, 1960	(1) Feb. 2, 1961	Previous Month Dec. 29, 1960	Previous Year Jan. 28, 1960
Saskatchewan	859	760	608	23,618	23,998	27,109
Estevan.....	18	20	23	745	685	674
Lloydminster.....	17	15	5	742	635	601
Moose Jaw.....	53	47	89	2,338	1,839	2,316
North Battleford.....	44	45	52	1,796	1,499	1,667
Prince Albert.....	343	272	36	3,283	2,815	3,271
Regina.....	174	157	174	6,954	5,862	6,327
Saskatoon.....	133	111	144	6,503	5,434	6,004
Swift Current.....	21	23	34	1,484	1,215	1,431
Weyburn.....	13	10	7	837	690	714
Yorkton.....	43	60	44	3,936	3,274	4,104
Alberta	1,977	2,186	1,908	44,326	36,918	38,435
Blairmore.....	2	10	.....	778	463	641
Calgary.....	430	432	600	13,292	11,427	11,862
Drumheller.....	7	8	17	711	442	571
Edmonton.....	1,173	1,414	1,018	20,044	16,599	18,099
Edson.....	45	57	24	838	597	601
Grande Prairie.....	41	108	.....	1,308	1,132	.....
Lethbridge.....	73	61	85	3,701	3,115	3,506
Medicine Hat.....	148	49	61	1,829	1,497	1,555
Red Deer.....	61	47	73	2,025	1,646	1,600
British Columbia	1,477	1,246	1,466	94,168	85,439	85,025
Chilliwack.....	23	27	45	2,646	2,627	2,743
Courtenay.....	15	9	23	1,639	1,857	1,924
Cranbrook.....	12	14	14	1,531	1,549	1,431
Dawson Creek.....	19	17	8	1,325	1,175	1,363
Duncan.....	42	20	18	1,457	1,518	1,386
Kamloops.....	3	8	12	1,874	1,630	1,840
Kelowna.....	25	17	14	2,208	2,045	1,998
Kitimat.....	3	29	59	275	245	246
Mission City.....	28	58	30	1,985	1,797	1,997
Nanaimo.....	16	28	13	2,041	1,999	2,009
Nelson.....	15	7	15	1,619	1,456	1,527
New Westminster.....	172	144	144	13,155	11,861	11,637
Penticton.....	25	12	8	2,280	2,114	2,218
Port Alberni.....	41	41	21	1,355	1,170	1,194
Prince George.....	38	27	63	2,402	2,545	2,053
Prince Rupert.....	15	11	7	2,326	2,681	1,902
Princeton.....	4	7	12	711	663	621
Quesnel.....	22	12	19	1,276	1,307	1,021
Trail.....	57	65	35	1,536	1,183	1,562
Vancouver.....	599	570	722	40,651	35,362	35,257
Vernon.....	11	6	15	3,083	2,696	2,806
Victoria.....	133	106	138	5,946	5,328	5,657
Whitehorse.....	159	11	30	847	651	628
Canada	17,243	17,855	18,531	854,738	734,682	786,294
Males.....	8,866	9,859	8,206	668,766	570,789	606,165
Females.....	8,377	7,996	10,325	185,972	163,893	180,129

(1) Preliminary subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-5—PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

(Source: National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission)

1950—1961

Year	Total	Male	Female	Atlantic Region	Quebec Region	Ontario Region	Prairie Region	Pacific Region
1950.....	1,046,979	748,464	298,515	68,522	252,783	379,085	210,189	136,400
1957.....	877,704	586,780	290,924	59,412	215,335	309,077	185,962	107,918
1958.....	840,129	548,663	291,466	56,385	198,386	287,112	181,772	116,474
1959.....	986,073	661,872	324,201	70,352	239,431	336,527	211,951	127,812
1960.....	958,300	641,872	316,428	86,848	252,019	302,048	198,474	118,911
1960 (1 month).....	56,705	37,403	19,302	5,645	16,251	19,431	10,780	4,598
1961 (1 month).....	63,359	41,861	21,498	7,109	19,576	18,732	12,498	5,444

E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1—BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE,
JANUARY 1961**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Estimated Average Number of Beneficiaries Per Week (in thousands)	Weeks Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid \$
Newfoundland.....	29.1	122,035	2,905,052
Prince Edward Island.....	6.9	28,829	613,994
Nova Scotia.....	36.8	154,693	3,381,099
New Brunswick.....	34.9	140,483	3,242,600
Quebec.....	200.3	841,247	19,969,842
Ontario.....	203.2	853,456	20,532,881
Manitoba.....	28.4	119,347	2,912,456
Saskatchewan.....	21.4	90,068	2,195,149
Alberta.....	32.6	136,850	3,374,461
British Columbia.....	78.0	331,365	8,532,652
Total, Canada, January 1961.....	672.5	2,824,373	57,660,186
Total, Canada, December 1960.....	400.4	1,681,843	39,765,534
Total, Canada, January 1960.....	620.0	2,480,108	54,344,674

**TABLE E-2—CLAIMANTS CURRENTLY REPORTING TO LOCAL OFFICES BY
NUMBER OF WEEKS ON CLAIM, PROVINCE AND SEX, AND PERCENTAGE
POSTAL, JANUARY 31, 1961**

(Counted on last working day of the month)

SOURCE: Report on operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province and Sex	Total claimants	Number of weeks on claims							Percentage Postal	January 29, 1960 Total claimants
		2 or Less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20		
Canada.....	846,940	195,848	110,423	262,244	122,405	54,488	30,737	70,795	37.7	782,542
Male.....	673,931	157,915	90,018	221,519	99,623	40,881	20,873	43,097	41.0	616,304
Female.....	173,009	37,933	20,405	40,725	22,782	13,607	9,859	27,698	24.7	166,238
Newfoundland.....	38,091	6,445	4,804	17,826	4,680	1,608	718	2,010	81.3	36,693
Male.....	35,950	5,966	4,583	17,339	4,435	1,442	604	1,581	83.0	34,949
Female.....	2,141	479	221	487	245	166	114	429	52.1	1,744
Prince Edward Island.....	7,723	1,124	1,050	4,208	825	209	89	218	79.4	7,948
Male.....	6,520	986	885	3,623	688	160	59	119	81.7	6,818
Female.....	1,203	138	165	585	137	49	30	99	67.1	1,130
Nova Scotia.....	47,348	13,516	7,041	14,478	5,396	2,345	1,332	3,240	53.7	42,049
Male.....	41,688	12,114	6,335	13,179	4,766	1,926	1,037	2,331	55.2	36,474
Female.....	5,660	1,402	706	1,299	630	419	295	909	43.3	5,575
New Brunswick.....	42,317	8,266	6,043	16,005	6,045	2,428	1,047	2,483	71.1	38,424
Male.....	35,921	7,187	5,326	14,237	4,889	1,816	772	1,694	73.5	31,907
Female.....	6,396	1,079	717	1,768	1,156	612	275	789	57.6	6,517
Quebec.....	261,849	63,468	34,126	79,761	36,554	16,022	9,546	22,372	38.6	246,599
Male.....	210,266	52,812	28,650	67,617	29,604	12,104	6,391	13,088	41.9	196,529
Female.....	51,583	10,656	5,476	12,144	6,950	3,918	3,155	9,284	25.1	50,070
Ontario.....	253,747	59,588	32,522	73,115	34,802	17,440	10,399	25,881	22.6	232,233
Male.....	188,848	45,011	24,599	57,881	26,795	12,342	6,864	15,356	23.9	169,838
Female.....	64,899	14,577	7,923	15,234	8,007	5,098	3,535	10,525	19.0	62,395
Manitoba.....	38,519	8,884	5,079	11,431	6,128	2,137	1,084	1,776	33.6	31,613
Male.....	29,150	6,712	4,036	9,725	5,171	1,654	736	1,116	38.0	24,655
Female.....	7,369	2,172	1,043	1,706	957	483	348	660	16.0	6,958
Saskatchewan.....	27,286	5,749	3,758	9,551	4,697	1,604	660	1,267	53.2	26,085
Male.....	22,377	4,601	3,011	8,384	4,095	1,226	401	659	57.4	21,338
Female.....	4,909	1,148	747	1,167	602	378	259	608	34.1	4,747
Alberta.....	42,305	10,409	5,904	11,690	7,293	3,029	1,444	2,536	31.5	37,904
Male.....	34,127	8,453	4,841	10,020	6,116	2,257	914	1,526	33.7	29,876
Female.....	8,178	1,956	1,063	1,670	1,177	772	530	1,010	22.0	8,028
British Columbia.....	89,755	19,399	10,096	24,179	15,985	7,666	4,418	9,012	30.8	82,994
Male.....	69,084	14,073	7,752	19,514	13,064	5,954	3,100	5,627	33.2	63,920
Female.....	20,671	4,326	2,344	4,665	2,921	1,712	1,318	3,385	23.1	19,074

**TABLE E-3—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCE,
JANUARY, 1961**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices			Disposal of Claims and Claims Pending at End of Month			
	Total*	Initial	Renewal	Total Disposed of†	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland.....	9,662	8,193	1,464	12,124	9,690	2,434	2,416
Prince Edward Island.....	2,021	1,739	282	2,519	2,222	267	326
Nova Scotia.....	20,786	13,687	7,099	23,952	21,665	2,287	3,222
New Brunswick.....	15,237	12,465	2,742	17,323	14,655	2,665	2,890
Quebec.....	107,770	81,196	26,574	123,119	106,730	16,389	27,537
Ontario.....	110,800	79,247	31,553	124,566	110,484	14,082	25,537
Manitoba.....	14,330	11,263	3,067	15,312	13,215	2,097	3,309
Saskatchewan.....	10,329	8,304	2,025	11,702	10,025	1,677	2,142
Alberta.....	18,107	13,263	4,839	18,452	16,004	2,448	4,015
British Columbia.....	35,195	25,552	9,643	39,183	33,958	5,225	7,031
Total, Canada, January 1961.....	344,237	254,949	89,288	388,252	338,681	49,571	78,414
Total, Canada, December 1960.....	448,319	325,011	123,308	429,960	370,465	59,465	122,427
Total, Canada, January 1960.....	306,564	237,387	69,177	375,572	326,281	49,581	69,766

* In addition, revised claims received numbered 64,820.

† In addition, 61,890 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 7,905 were special requests not granted and 1,352 were appeals by claimants. There were 16,483 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

TABLE E-4—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

End of:	Total	Employed	Claimants
1960—December.....	4,359,000	3,604,900	754,100
November.....	4,151,000	3,665,800	485,200
October.....	4,042,000	3,711,800	330,200
September.....	4,037,000	3,757,500	279,500
August.....	4,040,000	3,759,800	280,200
July.....	4,024,000	3,729,900	294,100
June.....	4,048,000	3,751,600	296,400
May.....	3,988,000	3,623,700	364,300
April.....	4,222,000	3,507,100	714,900
March.....	4,307,000	3,484,000	823,000
February.....	4,308,000	3,493,800	814,200
January.....	4,296,000	3,513,500	782,500
1959—December.....	4,295,000	3,609,300	685,700

F—Prices

TABLE F-1—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1957 Weighted

(1949 = 100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation and Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
1957—Year.....	122.6	118.6	127.3	108.2	133.2	139.9	134.2	109.1
1958—Year.....	125.7	122.9	129.3	109.5	136.6	146.6	142.0	110.1
1959—Year.....	127.2	122.1	131.5	109.7	140.5	151.0	144.4	113.8
1960—Year.....	128.4	122.6	132.9	111.0	141.1	154.8	145.6	115.8
1960—March.....	127.9	121.0	132.4	110.2	142.4	154.0	145.8	115.8
April.....	128.3	122.1	132.7	110.6	142.3	154.7	144.8	115.8
May.....	128.2	122.0	132.8	111.0	141.0	155.1	145.4	115.7
June.....	128.6	122.6	132.9	111.2	141.1	155.4	145.4	115.7
July.....	128.3	122.6	132.9	111.1	139.9	155.4	145.0	115.8
August.....	128.6	123.3	133.1	110.5	140.2	154.9	145.1	115.8
September.....	128.2	122.5	133.2	110.7	138.8	154.9	145.1	115.8
October.....	128.7	123.5	133.3	111.3	138.7	155.7	145.8	115.8
November.....	129.1	123.5	133.3	112.4	141.9	154.7	146.6	115.8
December.....	129.3	124.2	133.3	112.4	141.8	154.9	146.6	115.8
1961—January.....	129.2	124.4	133.2	111.6	141.1	155.0	146.3	115.8
February.....	128.9	124.0	133.1	111.5	141.1	154.6	146.7	115.7
March.....	129.1	124.0	133.2	111.8	141.0	154.4	146.6	115.7

TABLE F-2—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1961

(1949 = 100)

	Total			Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
	February 1960	January 1961	February 1961					
(1) St. John's, Nfld.....	114.8	116.2	116.2	109.4	115.3	110.6	112.1	132.8
Halifax.....	127.0	127.9	128.0	118.9	135.6	121.2	129.2	140.6
Saint John.....	129.1	130.0	129.8	123.4	140.6	120.7	124.1	142.3
Montreal.....	127.5	129.4	129.4	129.4	146.0	107.3	118.8	139.0
Ottawa.....	127.6	129.7	129.4	123.6	149.3	114.7	121.7	138.4
Toronto.....	129.7	131.2	131.0	123.2	152.9	114.5	123.8	140.2
Winnipeg.....	124.1	127.3	126.9	122.5	135.8	116.0	120.0	137.3
Saskatoon—Regina.....	123.5	125.1	124.5	119.6	124.8	124.0	126.1	129.3
Edmonton—Calgary.....	123.2	125.1	124.7	118.2	125.5	120.5	127.3	133.6
Vancouver.....	129.1	130.3	129.9	123.6	137.6	116.2	136.0	137.4

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

(1) St. John's index on the base June 1951 = 100.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1956-1961

Month or Year	Strikes and Lockouts Beginning During Month or Year	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Month or Year			
		Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Duration in Man-Days	
				Man-Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
1956	271	239	88,680	1,246,000	0.11
1957	240	249	91,409	1,634,880	0.14
1958	266	262	112,397	2,872,340	0.24
1959	296	218	100,127	2,286,900	0.19
1960	271	278	48,812	747,120	0.06
*1960 February	16	37	4,487	52,850	0.05
March	20	30	3,381	29,270	0.03
April	16	30	2,482	21,480	0.02
May	20	39	7,191	75,260	0.07
June	24	41	7,249	51,240	0.04
July	20	37	5,186	39,100	0.03
August	20	43	10,856	127,560	0.11
September	20	57	13,072	115,280	0.10
October	24	59	9,242	92,640	0.09
November	29	61	5,889	52,520	0.05
December	10	29	1,891	30,160	0.03
*1961 January	6	21	2,346	28,140	0.03
February	6	18	1,601	20,320	0.02

*Preliminary.

TABLE G-2—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, FEBRUARY 1961, BY INDUSTRY

(Preliminary)

Industry	Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Man-Days
Logging			
Fishing			
Mining			
Manufacturing	16	1,468	18,090
Transportation	5	145	1,500
Transportation, etc.	5	20	40
Public utilities			
Trade		18	400
Services		14	40
All industries	16	1,601	20,820

TABLE G-3—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, FEBRUARY 1961, BY JURISDICTION

(Preliminary)

Jurisdiction	Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Man-Days
Newfoundland			
Prince Edward Island			
Nova Scotia			
New Brunswick			
Quebec	8	444	10,440
Ontario	16	680	8,940
Manitoba			
Saskatchewan			
Alberta	1	14	40
British Columbia	1	491	3,960
Federal			
All jurisdictions	16	1,601	20,820

**TABLE G-4—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS INVOLVING 100 OR MORE WORKERS,
FEBRUARY 1961**

(Preliminary)

Industry — Employer — Location	Union	Workers In- volved	Duration in Man-Days		Starting Date — Termination Date	Major Issues ~ Result
			Feb- ruary	Accu- mulated		
MANUFACTURING <i>Paper Products</i> Building Products, Pont-Rouge, Que.	Pulp and Paper Workers' Federation (CNTU)	290	6,960	14,500	Nov. 24	Wages~
<i>Iron and Steel Products</i> Welland Electric Steel Foundry Welland, Ont.	Steelworkers Loc. 5955 (AFL-CIO/CLC)	120	240	240	Feb. 22 Feb. 23	Wages, fringe benefits~ 10¢ an hour wage in- crease, improved seniority rights.
<i>Transportation Equipment</i> Burrard Dry Dock, North Vancouver, B.C.	Shipyards Workers Loc. 1 (CLC)	491	3,930	8,840	Jan. 18 Feb. 13	Wages~Wage increase of varying amounts, based on current hourly rates.
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i> Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada, St. Laurent, Que.	I.U.E. Loc. 514 (AFL- CIO/CLC)	110	2,200	5,120	Sept. 15	Wages~

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Statistical information on work stoppages in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of reports from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The first three tables in this section contain data covering strikes and lockouts involving six or more workers and lasting at least one working day, and strikes and lockouts lasting less than one day or involving fewer than six workers but exceeding a total of nine man-days.

The developments leading to work stoppages are often too complex to make it practicable to distinguish statistically between strikes on the one hand and lockouts on the other. However, a work stoppage that is clearly a lockout is not often encountered.

The data on workers involved include all workers reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they all belonged to the unions directly involved in the disputes leading to work stoppages. Where the number of workers involved varied in the course of the stoppage, the maximum number is used for monthly totals, but adjustments are made for changes reported in the number of workers involved in work stoppages extending over two or more months. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included in the data on workers involved. Their number, however, if any, is shown in parentheses for the major work stoppages listed in Table G-4. The data in parentheses are those reported at an early stage of the work stoppage, and they refer only to the plant or premises at which the stoppage occurred.

Duration of strikes and lockouts in man-days is calculated by multiplying the number of workers involved in each work stoppage by the number of working days the work stoppage was in progress. Where the number of workers involved varied significantly in the course of the stoppage, an appropriate adjustment is made in the calculation as far as this is practicable. The duration in man-days of all stoppages in a month or year is also shown as a percentage of estimated working time, based on the corresponding monthly figure or annual average figure for non-agricultural paid workers in Canada. The data on duration of work stoppages in man-days are provided to

facilitate comparison of work stoppages in terms of a common denominator; they are not intended as a measure of the loss of productive time to the economy. For convenience of expression, however, duration in man-days is on occasion referred to as "time loss" in reviews based on this series.

The data on the distribution of work stoppages by industry in Table G-2 follow the Standard Industrial Classification, D.B.S. (1948).

In Table G-3 work stoppages are classified according to jurisdiction, whether federal or provincial. This is done on the basis of the governmental agency that intervened in the dispute. Where there was no such intervention the classification is, wherever possible, on the basis of the agency that previously dealt with labour matters in the establishment involved.

Work stoppages involving 100 or more workers are listed in Table G-4, which shows in each instance the employer(s) and the location of the premises at which the work stoppage occurred, the union(s) directly involved or concerned in the dispute, number of workers involved, duration in man-days, starting date (the first day on which normal operations were affected) and termination date. For work stoppages that are terminated by mutual agreement, the termination date is usually the day on which work was resumed. Work stoppages that have not been resolved in this way are as a rule considered terminated, for statistical purposes, at the date by which it was established that two-thirds or more of the workers involved had either returned to work, or had found work with other employers, or had been replaced by new employees; or the date by which it was reported that the operations affected by the work stoppage would not be resumed. Also shown in Table G-4 are the major issues, as far as known, that led to work stoppage, and the result, i.e., the terms of settlement of major issues where a settlement was reached when the work stoppage terminated, or the circumstances in which the work stoppage came to an end.

While the methods used to obtain data on work stoppages are not likely to lead to major omissions, it is not always possible, particularly on a preliminary basis, to obtain precise information in detail. Consequently the information in this section may not be accurate in all respects.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1960, BY GROUP OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Public Utilities	Transportation, Storage and Communications	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
Striking Against or Stepping on Objects.....				1									1
Struck by—													
(a) Tools, Machinery, Cranes, etc.....				2	1	1			1				5
(b) Moving Vehicles.....				1	1	4		1			3		10
(c) Other Objects.....	2	14		12	8	3							39
Caught In, On or Between Machinery, Vehicles, etc.....	1	1		8	2	6					1		19
Collisions, Derailments, Wrecks, etc.....	7	2		2	5	5		11	3		5		40
Falls and Slips—													
(a) On Same Level.....						1					1		2
(b) To Different Levels.....		1	5	3	4	13	1	7		1	2		37
Conflagrations, Temperature Extremes, Explosions.....		1		2	2	2			5		1		13
Inhalation, Absorptions, Asphyxiation and Industrial Diseases.....				5	4	1		1			2		13
Electric Current.....				3	2	2	6	1			1		15
Over-exertion.....		1			1						1		3
Miscellaneous Accidents.....													
Total, Fourth Quarter—1960.....	10	20	5	38	30	38	7	21	10	1	17		197
Total, Fourth Quarter—1959.....	24	40	6	49	44	90	6	48	4		12		323

TABLE H-2—INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES BY PROVINCE AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1960

Industry	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture.....			1	1	2	6						10
Logging.....				2	1	5			1	11		20
Fishing and Trapping.....			3									5
Mining and Quarrying.....	3		3	1	2	19		3	2	5		38
Manufacturing.....				1	6	13			2	4		30
Construction.....				1	10	19				2		38
Public Utilities.....		1			4	1	1					7
Transportation, Storage and Communications.....	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	4		21
Trade.....	1				3	3			2			10
Finance.....	1											1
Service.....			1			7	1	1	3	4		17
Unclassified.....												
Total.....	7	2	10	7	30	76	4	10	18	33		197*

*Of this total 142 fatalities were reported by the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and the Board of Transport Commissioners; details of the remaining 55 were obtained from other, non-official sources.

Explanatory Note to "Manpower Situation in Local Areas"

The system of classifying the labour market situation in individual areas is an analytical device whose purpose is to give a clear and brief picture of local market conditions based on an appraisal of the situation in each area. In considering each category, it is necessary to keep in mind the marked seasonal fluctuations in labour requirements in Canada. Labour surpluses are consistently highest in each year from December to March and lowest from July to October.

The criteria on which this classification system is based are as follows:—

Group 1: Labour Surplus. Areas in which current or immediately prospective labour supply exceeds demand in almost all of the major occupations. This situation usually exists when the ratio of applications for employment on file with NES to paid workers, including those looking for jobs, is more than 9.9, 11.9 or 13.9 per cent, depending on the size and character of the area.

Group 2: Labour Surplus. Areas in which current or immediately prospective labour supply exceeds demand in about half of the major occupations. The situation usually exists when the ratio of applications for employment on file with NES to paid workers, including those looking for jobs, is more than 5.9 or 6.9 per cent, but less than 10.0; 12.0 or 14.0 per cent, depending on the size and character of the area.

Group 3: Balanced Labour Supply. Areas in which current or immediately prospective labour demand and supply are approximately in balance for most of the major occupations. The situation usually exists when the ratio of applications for employment on file with NES to paid workers, including those looking for jobs, is more than 1.9 or 2.4 per cent, but less than 6.0 or 7.0 per cent, depending on the size and character of the area.

Group 4: Labour Shortage. Areas in which current or immediately prospective labour demand exceeds supply in most of the major occupations. This situation usually exists when the ratio of applications for employment on file with NES to paid workers, including those looking for jobs, is less than 2.0 or 2.5 per cent, depending on the size and character of the area.

The classification of areas does not depend solely on the ratio of job applications to paid workers. All areas, and particularly those in which the ratio is close to the limits of the above-mentioned ranges, are examined closely in the light of other kinds of information to see whether they should or should not be reclassified. Information on labour market conditions at local areas is obtained mainly from monthly reports submitted by each of the local

offices of the National Employment Service. This information is supplemented by reports from field representatives of the Department of Labour who regularly interview businessmen about employment prospects in their companies, statistical reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and relevant reports from other federal government departments, from provincial and municipal governments and from non-governmental sources.

The term "labour market" as used in this section refers to a geographical area in which there is a concentration of industry to which most of the workers living in the area commute daily. The term is not meant to imply that labour is a commodity and subject to the same kind of demand and supply factors operative in other markets.

To facilitate analysis, all labour market areas considered in this review have been grouped into four different categories (metropolitan, major industrial, major agricultural, and minor) on the basis of the size of the labour force in each and the proportion of the labour force engaged in agriculture. This grouping is not meant to indicate the importance of an area to the national economy. The key to this grouping is shown in the classification of labour market areas on page 317.

The geographical boundaries of the labour market areas dealt with in this section do not coincide with those of the municipalities for which they are named. In general the boundaries of these areas coincide with the district serviced by the respective local office or offices of the National Employment Service. In a number of cases, local office areas have been amalgamated and the names used include several other local office areas, as follows: Farnham-Granby includes Cowansville; Montreal includes Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Lac St. Jean includes Chicoutimi, Dolbeau, Jonquière, Port Alfred, Roberval and Alma; Gaspé includes Causapsal, Chandler, Matane and New Richmond; Quebec North Shore includes La Malbaie, Forestville, Sept Îles and Baie Comeau; Sherbrooke includes Magog; Trois Rivières includes Louiseville; Toronto includes Long Branch, Oakville, Weston and Newmarket; Sudbury includes Elliot Lake; Niagara Peninsula includes Welland, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Fort Erie and Port Colborne; Vancouver-New Westminster includes Mission City; Central Vancouver Island includes Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo and Port Alberni; and Okanagan Valley includes Kelowna, Penticton and Vernon.

The 110 labour market areas covered in this analysis include 90 to 95 per cent of all paid workers in Canada.

Explanatory Notes to "Current Labour Statistics"

(a) These figures are the result of a monthly survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of providing estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population of working age. (About 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in approximately 110 different areas in Canada are visited each month). The civilian labour force is that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over that had jobs or that did not have jobs and was seeking work during the survey week.

(b) Total applications on file at NES offices exclude registrations from persons known to have a job while applying for another one. Means are also taken to exclude, as far as possible, persons who have secured work on their own since registration. Nevertheless, the figures inevitably include a number of persons who have found employment or who have left the labour force by the time the count is made. On the other hand, not all the persons who are looking for work register at employment offices.